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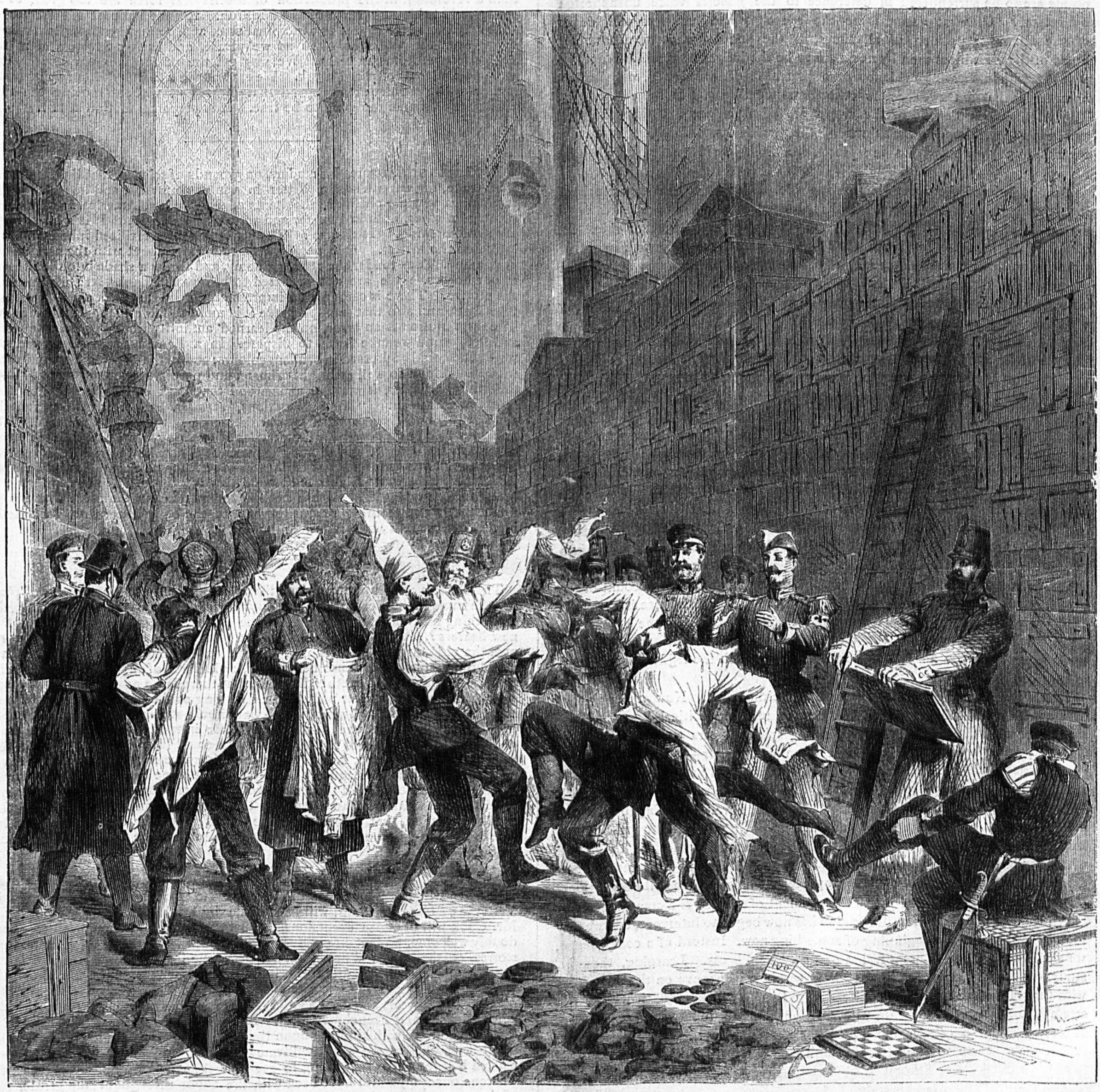
PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN A MAGAZINE.

The engraving below represents the interior of a magazine after its capture by the Prussians. It has been devoted to hospital requirements and is stored with articles of underclothing, cigars, refreshments, &c., which have proved most acceptable to the captors. The soldiers of the Landwehr, in the exuberance of their spirits, are displaying agility in various ways more awkward than elegant. Some of the men have put on hospital night-caps and night-shirts, and are all contributing to a very grim pantomime. The gentleman seated on the chest is pulling his boots over new stockings made for other feet than his. Even the subaltern, whose duty it is to make an inventory of the goods seized, has suspended his labours in a comically patient manner, and seems evidently to enjoy the whimsicalities of the party. There is no end to the horrors of war, but there is a charm about it after all to those who have fought and survived. When the grass grows over the battle-fields of the Franco-Prussian war, and the bones of the dead have long been covered up in the earth, many a winter's fire shall be made brighter by the tales of French and German soldiers.



PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN A MAGAZINE AT MONTMEDY.

VOX POPULI.

In political matters argument is losing caste. We are beginning to doubt the value of propositions and the validity of deductions. Take this question of the Ballot, now being decided over the heads of the philosophers. Not that we desire to contend that the logic is all on one side on that question. Far from it. There never was a topic so fertile of suggestions at once to opponents and defenders. But those who dislike the measure are retiring from the contest, avowedly because a large number of people demand it, and not admitting that any new reason in its favour has been advanced. This is the really new phase of our political life. It meets us on every side. It is changing the whole character of controversy. It is democracy asserting itself, and the claim is being allowed with remarkable nonchalance. The phenomenon suggests two opposite sets of considerations, which have been urged often enough in the keen encounters of theoretic politicians in past days, but are not often heard of now.

The first point of view is that of the typical Conservative. He treats the subject scholastically, and he makes out a strong case. Naturally he asks why, in political matters any more than in questions of science or learning, the conclusions of the students are to be set aside? Shall education have nothing to do with it? If a man knows all about the Justinian Code, is his voice to be no more than that of the unlettered labourer on a point of legislation? One has compared the Pandects with the Code Napoleon; he has pondered deeply on the adaptation of each to the circumstances of the age: and there is a pothouse politician with a vote who weighs as much as he in the scale. One has read history, ancient and modern, in order to deduce from the experience of three thousand years safe axioms of political philosophy; but household suffrages laugh at his logic. What is the use of having mastered the wisdom of all the great politicians, if questions are to be decided by numbers, and moot points are to be surrendered in deference to the general voice unsupported by reason? Of what account are the speeches, and writings and deeds of the famous statesmen of all times, if the people who have scarcely heard of those eminent men by name are to be the judges now, and will decide, perhaps, without hearing evidence or argument? Knowledge gives place to ignorance. Passion overmasters reflection. Feeling stands before thought. The spontaneous desires of the crowd are of more account than the well and wisely-considered conclusions of the professors. Intelligence counts for nothing. We return to the practice of living by instinct rather than by reason.

That is, in brief, the contention on one side. We do not hear very much of it just now, but it used to be enforced very strongly, and it did good service in the arena of political debate. Then comes the other side. It, also, has much to say for itself. It calls in question the title to respect of pandects and codes and the theories of old statesmen. It takes its stand upon induction against deduction. It is not at all sure that learning is the best thing on which to base rules of government. Men living together in society know what they want, and see pretty clearly the things which might be theirs of which they are deprived. They go from wants to measures and demand the measures in spite of theories. Lord Bacon exposed the "idols" of the philosophers; the democrat alleges that there are as many "idols" in the standard schemes of politics. They think they have more to fear from pedantry than from rash experiment. They point out monstrous evils which have grown up with the growth of social life, and attribute them to the mistakes of those who have presumed upon their learning to govern. And there is a more potent allegation to come. The political philosophy of the politicians has not been disinterested. These men have not been, as a rule, to be trusted. It has been hardly possible for them to go about their work with pure motives; and, as a fact, there is a good deal of evidence that their object have not been, as a rule, the public good. The governors by theory and prescription do not come into court with clean hands. If something is to be allowed them for special study of the science of statesmanship, as much must be deducted on account of the temptations of their position. And all the while political science is a muddle of doubtful principles. It is not quite certain that any of the axioms are right, and beyond question the element of probability takes the place of surety in most of the abstract conclusions upon which the legislative structure is raised.

This is but a hasty glance at the case on either side. Now one point of view has been insisted on and now another, in modern political life, till at last we halt between the two, and no very strong faith appears to exist in either. Curiously enough we have a Premier and an ex-Premier—leaders of the two great parties—who are both remarkable as theorists, and yet is each the first of his line who has plainly acknowledged that what the mass of the people ask for with sufficient voice and persistency they must have. Looking back along the careers of these two men, we cannot help noting how their public lives have been a compromise between what they have thought ought to be and what they have considered it politic to accede to. The same trait was never so distinct in any former Ministers, past or present. Their lives mark the transitional character of the times. The political movement of the day is a compromise between tradition and instinct. Education has now begun to intervene, and we may look by and by for the beginning of something new. Instead of a compromise, we shall have in the future a fusion of the two elements. Learning, thought, study, experience, special aptitude for governing, will move on the same lines with the public want and the public demand. All will be well if we do not attempt to run too fast to begin with. As yet the old influences must be permitted to retain a certain degree of restraining power. Meanwhile let the people make haste to learn; for a high and pure political code is incompatible with popular ignorance at any time, and doubly so when paternal government is no longer possible

TABLE TALK.

If there is to be a "magnetic motive power," such as the New York journals describe, our store of coals is safe. Even Mr. John Stuart Mill, who has, perhaps, as keen a feeling of the possibilities of science as any learned man among his contemporaries, made a speech in the House of Commons two or three years ago, in which he contemplated the consequences of the exhaustion of our coal mines. He adduced his figures and calculations, told how long the supply might be expected to last at the increasing rate of our consumption, and warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make haste and pay off the National Debt, in order that when our coals were all done we might be in a better position to bear up against the calamity. Naturally Mr. Mill reckoned upon the continuance of our enormous demands for coal for the purpose of engendering steam. Get rid of that stupendous consumption, and for the mere purposes of fuel our pits would be practically inexhaustible. It must be admitted that, if we may rely upon the facts stated, a fair case has been made out in favour of the utilisation of magnetism as a motive power. The theory up to the present has been that "a given magnetic force is the exact product of a given consumption of zinc or chemicals." The experiments in the United States seem to upset this axiom. The electric force, we are told, is capable of expansion after it has been produced by the battery. Unlike all other power it contains within itself the elements of reproduction and perpetuation. At Newark, in the State of New York, a mill is at work propelled by this new engine. From the description, we are led to believe that the magnetic force which will keep one shaft revolving at a given horse-power may be made to move two or half a dozen shafts without diminution of power or speed. Let the railway and steam packet companies make haste to verify this discovery. There is no time to be lost. We are wasting our energies to an awful extent by the continuance of the old system. Our lines are cumbered with coals for consumption by steam engines. Our labourers are living the life of demons in the pits. Our steam vessels are compelled to carry a cargo for their own burning. Let the stokers rejoice, for their unhappy occupation is gone. The world will find them something else to do. These are, however, but elementary considerations. The results of such a revolution in the production of mechanical force are too great to be conceived at this early stage of the question. Reduce the cost and danger of the manufucture of power to a nominal sum, and we may send our letter-bags flying over the world as often as we please, and deliver newspapers at the Antipodes wet from the press. We may get the power into our houses, and most of us leave off hard work. We may attach a battery to our velocipede, and scour the country at any speed that pleases us without moving the feet. The news is almost too good to be true. It is perpetual motion at last.

Dr. Lankester assures his readers, on grounds of science, that light-coloured clothes are, for warmth's sake, better in winter than dark, and he adds: "The true reason why the civilised inhabitants of Europe and America dress in dark-coloured clothes, both in summer and winter, is economy. It is a question of soap and washing." Is this so? Then we trust these civilised inhabitants will look into the matter. Our people, as a rule, carry about with them much too dark a hue. They render the streets gloomy, and throw a shade into the interior of our houses. We are not prepared to believe Dr. Lankester's dictum as to the motive. There is certainly an impression abroad that dark attire is warmer than light, and also that in appearance it is more suitable to the wintry months. The first notion is an error, on the learned authority whom we have quoted, and the second we take leave to dispute. In a London fog, for instance, our wayfarers should be dressed in brilliant colours; and in the midst of frost and snow what would look so well as bright crimson and purple, scarlet and orange? All the while, however, it must be understood that dark clothes are warmer than light *in hot weather*. "If we are anxious," says Dr. Lankester, "to prevent the sun's rays from being absorbed by our dress, we put on white material. The tendency to do this is seen in the practice of wearing white and light-coloured clothes in the summer and in hot climates. It is not, however, on this account better to put on black and dark clothes in winter, for black and dark substances, whilst they absorb heat, also radiate or give it off most quickly, so that it is better really to wear light clothes both in summer and in winter. There is no doubt that white clothing retains the heat of the body better than dark clothing." These are hints worth acting upon.

There is no need to be surprised that an actor does not seem to tire of playing the same part; for in society does any man grow weary of saying the same thing and addressing himself to the same topic so long as he can find new hearers? And when he cannot get a change of audience, will he not repeat the old story, or aphorism, or expression of opinions, to those who have heard it any number of times before? The pleasures of talking and of listening are of a character so altogether different, that there is no analogy between them. Our own subject does not pall upon us, so long as the treatment is left to ourselves. If there is anything novel to be said about it by another, we are ready with our attention, but the moment our talker introduces repetition, we have enough of him. It would not be amiss if we could learn from ourselves in this as in many another case, how to spare the misery we inflict on others. Those who repeat their stories and sayings often in the same hearing have the excuse of defective memory to fall back upon when they are convicted; and sometimes the defence is valid. But there is always this about the conversationalist of defective recollection, that unless he is sure he has gone over the same ground before to the same person, he gives himself the benefit of the doubt—and his friend pays the cost.

There will be a great rush of tourists to France this summer. Paris, Versailles, Metz, Strasburg, will be overrun by English travellers. No doubt Mr. Cook will organise excursions. Our people will be welcome, their money doubly welcome. What life will there not be at the hotels! What scenes and stories at the tables d'hote! What occupation for the peasentry who can act as guides over the battle fields! We may hope that upon the whole the English people have not lost the regard of the French during these three quarters of a year, and that a good feeling will be exhibited on both sides when Britons and Frenchmen meet. It is many a day since our people were so disposed to look with kindness upon the French as at this moment. From this point it may be that we shall cultivate relations with them better than ever existed before. It is something to say that though we are to a great extent Teutons our sympathies have been with the Gauls throughout the greater part of the war.

A NEW NOVEL.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN and Co. have published a new novel by a new writer, Mrs. Geo. Skelton, who, we believe, is a lady well known in the Midland Counties. The title of her work is somewhat lugubrious, "How It Came to Pass; or Seed Time and Harvest." The opening chapter gives promise of excellence which is not altogether redeemed, although the work is higher in tone, quality, and construction than the majority of slipshod washy novels which crowd the shelves of Mr. Mudie's library. Mrs. Skelton's characters commit no offence against the seventh commandment. They commit no murders either by poison or dagger, although Mrs. Skelton could not resist the introduction of a dramatic death-bed scene with a broken-hearted wife for the heroine. We wonder no clever *litterateur* has given us a portrait gallery of lady novelists' heroes. Several impossible gentlemen occur to us as pictures worthy of such a gallery. There is, for example, the strong, muscular, yellow bearded scoundrel whom young ladies love so much in novels, and who is more particularly found in the "Cometh Up as a Flower" class of work. Then there is the angelic ass, which Mrs. Skelton give us in Sir Fwederwick Popham, who lisps and simmers and drawls through these three volumes in the most approved style of the weakest Burlington Arcadian that the *Saturday Review* could possibly desire for a type of the modern British officer. On the whole, however, as will already have been gathered from our opening remarks, we may fairly praise this first attempt of Mrs. Skelton, whose work under the careful revision and excision of a literary friend might have come out an excellent and remarkable book.

The story may be briefly told. The heroine is an interesting young lady, of Yorkshire, the daughter of Lady Upton, of Upton Hall. She is first introduced as a child of ten years, neglected by her mother and loved dearly by her brother. The brother's love for the girl and the mother's dislike originate a quarrel, which is carried through several chapters. When we next find ourselves in the company of the heroine she is seventeen years old. She is invited to attend a party at Wharfield Chase, and this is the cause of another quarrel, the mother protesting that she is too young to go to such a party. The girl goes nevertheless. The owner of Wharfield House is the son of a gentleman who had a great dislike for women because he believed that his wife had deceived him. The son and daughter of this woman hater inhabit Wharfield Chase. The son had been warned by his father against women, and had been taught to look upon his sister, and, in fact, upon all women with contempt. When the beautiful girl from Upton House arrives scen on the e, however, he is captivated at first sight, and here the story is well told. The hero and heroine from this point naturally become the interesting characters. Lady Upton, who is a worldly woman, favours the match, which is regarded by the polite society of the period as an excellent arrangement. Miss Priscilla Wharfield thinks her mission is to rescue her brother from the love toils into which he has fallen. She is jealous of the young lady from Upton Hall, and hates her with a woman's illogical dislike. This episode of the novel develops a series of every day incidents, including a hotly contested election, and other events which more or less influence the conduct of the various characters. Mr. Wharfield at last marries Lady Upton's daughter, and for some time lives with her prosperously and happily. From this height of bliss, however, Mrs. Skelton casts her heroine down to the lowest depths of misery and despair. The husband, through the machinations of Miss Priscilla, his designing sister, becomes unjustifiably jealous. His suspicions are rather awkwardly developed and brought to a climax by the meeting of the wife and her brother in Kensington Gardens. It is the old story; the brother is mistaken for the lady's lover, and the husband without even asking for an explanation, turns the patient and loving wife out of doors, and discovers his mistake too late to do her justice. The wife eventually dies in the house of her old nurse. A not unreasonable reader might have expected at this point to close the book, but Mrs. Skelton, refreshed by the removal from her path of the patient suffering wife, who had been a burden to her for some time, starts afresh, and with renewed vigour reintroduces to us not "the good young man" of the "Gallery of Illustration," but the angelic ass, Sir Fwederwick Popham, who for a conscientious kind hearted young fellow, is the biggest fool in modern novels. We shall not enter into his history or the history of his love; suffice it to say that he behaves himself with the highest propriety, and marries a most estimable young lady, the friend of the deceased wife, who came to grief in the embrace of her brother in Kensington Gardens, Bayswater side.

Titles go for nothing now a days, or we might ask Mrs. Skelton for an explanation of her's. We will only say in conclusion that "How It Came to Pass," is a better novel than many it has been our lot to notice. It is admirably written in parts, and gives promise of better things in the future. Perhaps like Mr. Disraeli, Mrs. Skelton may have hidden beneath her title some special significance. In her own interest and in the interest of her future readers, we trust that this first attempt may be intended to represent "seed time," and that "the harvest" is yet to come.

THE NEW GOSPEL.—This act is a new gospel; offering light, and charity, and saving grace to circles of our population hardly ever reached by messages from the Crown, save such as come in the shape of a policeman's staff. When Leigh Hunt saw the children making mud pies in the gutter, he remarked of the genius in their midst, "If that child grows up and prospers, he will rise to be a potboy!" We have our castes as well as the Hindoos. A British regiment is not divided into ranks with sharper care than much of our society, and the cry of "Know your place!" is heard more frequently (I am told) in Goswell-street than in Park-lane. Our serfs were born to be always serfs. Ignorance, said Bacon, is the curse of God; and slavery, we are told, is also the curse of God. The two things hang together. By an instinct sure as death the slave proprietor forbids all teaching, save the animal craft of feet and fingers, to his slave. In all the countries where my eyes have noted facts, from Salt Lake City to the Ural chain, I have found no other sign of fixed and final inequality of man and man but power to read. All those who have learned to read have passed into the rank of aristocrats; and those who have not learned to read are serfs. Light makes free, and truth makes strong.—*Hepworth Dixon in School Board Chronicle.*

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK gave gratuitously a Dramatic Recital on Monday at Exeter Hall. A choir conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, and numbering seven hundred voices sung a "Hymn of Peace" (composed by Mr. Martin), a "French War Song," "Rule Britannia," and "The Marseillaise," the latter being enthusiastically encored, and repeated with cheering from all parts of the hall. Miss Sedgwick charmed all hearers by her well-chosen and cleaver readings from "Romeo and Juliet," "The Hunchback," and "The School for Scandal," in addition to which were given "Vital Spark," "The May Queen," "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Then followed an address "written expressly for the occasion" by Miss Emma Schiff, a lady who is quite capable, we should say, of writing lines that have neither rhyme nor reason. What could induce Miss Sedgwick to repeat such wretched ungrammatical twaddle, we cannot possibly imagine. It was an insult to any man with ears, and altogether unworthy of the reader or the occasion. We could pick out even worse lines than the following:—

> "Where aged cottagers at each rustic porch were seen,
> And gleeful watched young men and maidens dancing on the green."
> "How gladly I'll rush onward, undaunted by all fear.
> Thus bravely spoke each soldier, with martial ardour fired,
> To defend their flag or die was all that they desired."
> "All join with might and main
> To soothe the sufferings of the brave now writhing in such pain."
> "Bereft the aged parents of their sons, manly support,
> Bereft the sorrowing widow of him who bravely fought,
> Bereft the poor children of their fathers' watchful care,
> Bereft, bereft, bereft, is now heard everywhere;
> And that sad cry has entered all hearts and thinking minds,
> With steadfast will to assist those bereaved ones left behind."

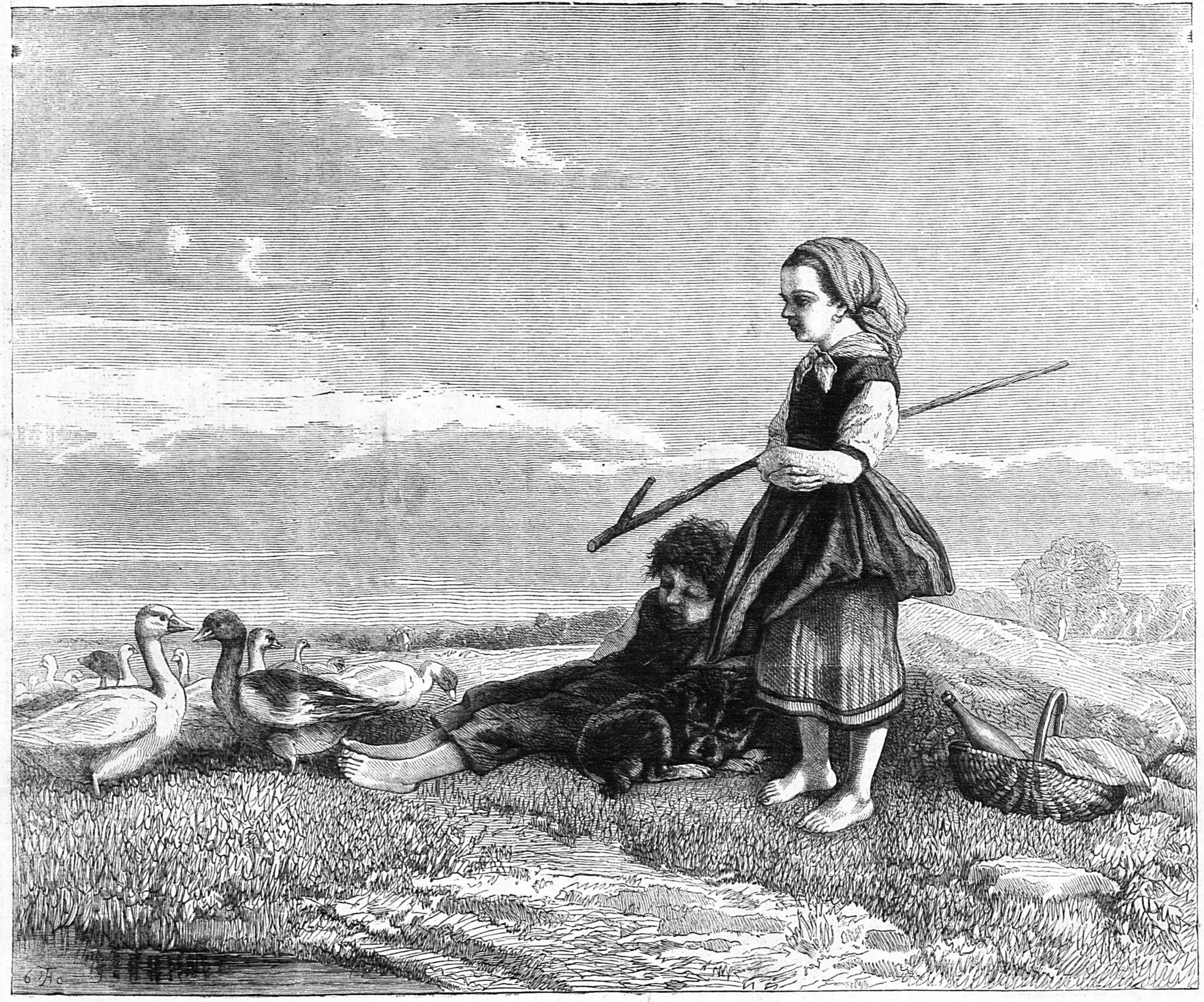
We will only add that the "Lord Mayor highly complimented the authoress for the *great and expressive talent* she had shown in her composition of the address"!

MESSRS. E. Clifton and Ryder took a benefit at the Queen's theatre on Friday the programme presented to the public being attractive in the highest degree, announcing Mr. and Mrs. Rousby in "As You Like It;" Mr. Buckstone and Mr. J. Clarke in "Box and Cox;" and Mr. Lionel Brough and Miss Henrietta Hodson in the farce of "Antony and Cleopatra." The house was crowded soon after the doors were opened, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. We went quite prepared to be displeased with Mrs. Rousby's *Rosalind*, being satisfied it would be as cold and inanimate as her *Lady Elizabeth*, and that we should again see only a beautiful woman dressed in a most charming style, and set upon the boards to be admired and gazed at. We were, however, surprised and amused beyond measure—*Rosalind* was a most decided success, Mrs. Rousby showing herself mistress of all the points, being full of device, and sustaining the pleasant raillery with cleverness and vigour. As for Mr. Rousby, he made an *Orlando* worthy of the "pretty youth." Mr. Henry Marston gave a pathetic rendering of *Adam*, and Mr. James Anderson played *Jacques* admirably. His two speeches, beginning "A fool! a fool! I met a fool i' th' forest," and "All the world's a stage," were loudly applauded, the audience being evidently anxious for a repetition in both cases. Mr. Ryder as *Touchstone* was "a noble fool! a worthy fool!" and went through his whims and oddities with excellent good taste. The piece has been continued during the week, and Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, with Messrs. Anderson, Nelson, Rignold, Marston, Ryder, &c., have shown what they are capable of when they have parts to play.

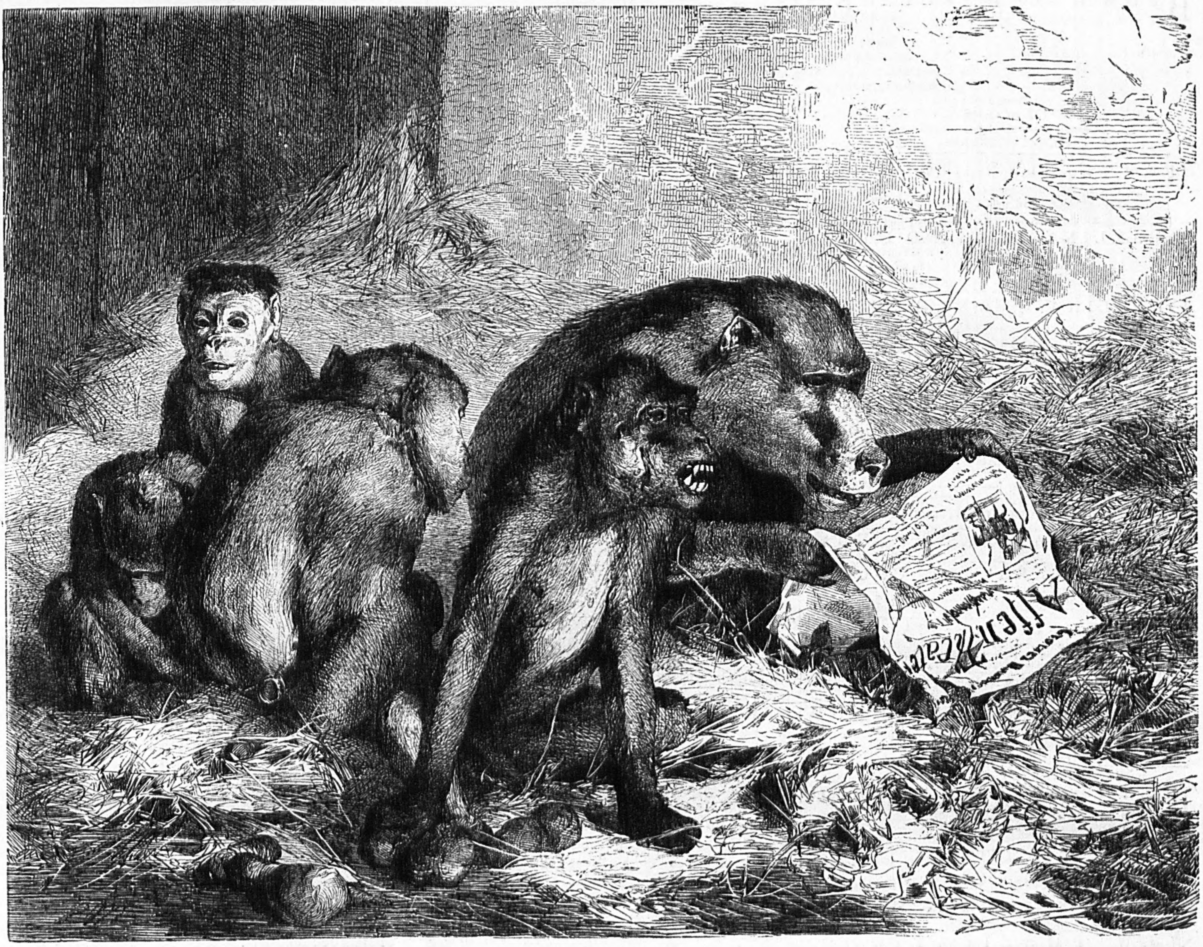
THE pantomimes at the country theatres are now drawing to a close. "Jack and the Bean Stalk" at the Prince of Wales's Birmingham, terminated its career some days ago. The management announces an excellent programme for future weeks, "The Two Roses" has been played here by the Vaudervillle company during the week with great success. "Whittington and his Cat" at the Theatre Royal still continues to draw large and enthusiastic audiences. The pantomime season has concluded at Bristol. The other evening there was a very successful performance at the new Theatre of Tom Taylor's new play of "New Men and Old Acres," in which Mr. J. H. Slater played Mr. Brown and Mr. Fosbrooke (a local favourite) gave an excellent representation of Bunter. Lady Don is the lessee of the Nottingham theatre, and her friends will be glad to learn that the pantomime of that house has been a great success in every way. It is still drawing crowded houses.

MR. GILBERT'S capital little comedy, "The Palace of Truth," has already got a rival in Mr. Reece's fairy play, "Perfect Love," at the Olympic, but the former, we think, shines brighter still by the contrast. It is a compliment to Mr. Gilbert that he should so soon have found an imitator, or rather, some fellow-worker to follow his good example. There are good lines in "Perfect Love," some of which may be attributed to a study of Shakespeare, whose style he has endeavoured to catch, but only enough to stamp the effort as an attempt rather than a success. There is nothing particularly new in the story. Oberon and Titania make a wager concerning the love match between Sir Huon and Reiza, Oberon declaring that constancy will be best proved in his own sex, Titania being equally confident that constancy will be best proved in *her* sex. He keeps watch over the knight, and she over the lady. Then there comes a scene showing the court of the Caliph of Bagdad, who commands his daughter to take the hand of Babekan, her princely suitor. She loves Sir Huon, and refuses, bringing down on herself the alternative of death or instant marriage. She is rescued, of course, by Sir Huon, who rushes in at the proper time and place, defeats the Prince in single combat, and aided by Oberon bears Reiza away. They go to sea, and Titania raises a storm to wreck them, but they are saved by Oberon both from the waves and from the guards of the Caliph. Still they are made prisoners, but both remain true, and just when they are expecting death, the Caliph recovers from some kind of a charm and forgives his daughter. Then comes blue fire and a transformation scene. Mr. Warner (Sir Huon), Mr. St. Maur, and Miss Reinhardt (Reiza), play their parts cleverly and well, and, aided by beautiful scenery, bring about an entertainment far from tedious.

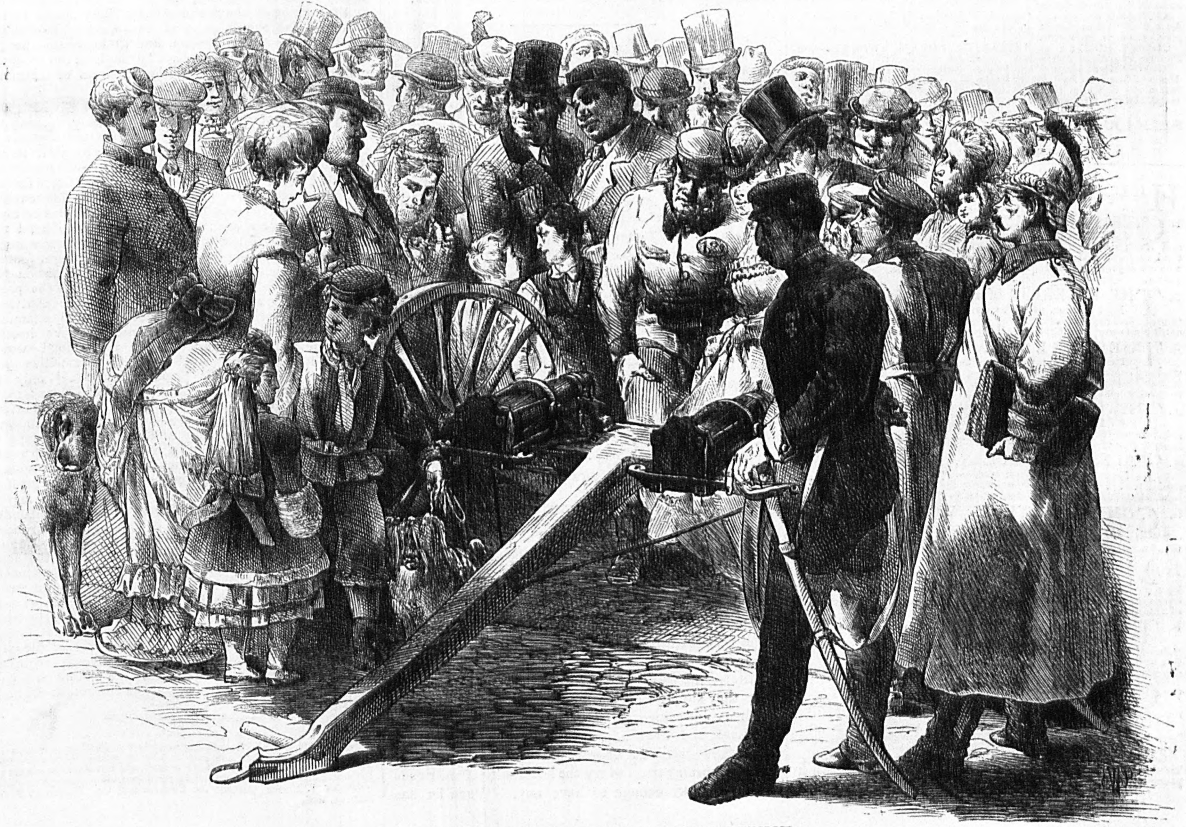
THE PLAY-GROUND SOCIETY.—The utter neglect of every part of education in this country, save and except in the matters of reading, writing, and arithmetic, cannot be more forcibly demonstrated than the reader may find it in the dismal history of the Play-ground Society, in which Mr. Dickens and others, including myself, took prominent parts in 1859, and which fell to pieces under the indifference of the educated classes, and the selfish opposition of property holders, who were asked to sell play-grounds for the "gutter-children" of overcrowded London. Yet play-grounds are as much wanted as schools, and without protected play-places the morals preached in class will be very much damaged in the open lanes and alleys that are now the only recreation-ground of town children. I maintain that a spacious play-ground should be attached to every school; but of this presently.—*Blanchard Jerrold in School Board Chronicle.*



GEESE MINDERS.—BY THEODORE HOSEMANN.


Affen Theater

ACTORS.—After a picture by Paul Meherheim.



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THE paper will be delivered to the public by any News-agent in London or Birmingham, or direct from the Birmingham Office, at 13s. a-year; or free by post from London for 15s., pre-paid.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is now an established medium for public announcements. It combines with a first-class country circulation a growing and not unimportant London Sale. With a view to meet the increased demand for the paper, special publishing offices have been opened at 102, Fleet-street, in addition to those in Birmingham. THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS may now fairly claim to be regarded by London Advertisers not only as a country but a London paper. Arrangements are being made for a Special Supplement in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

Illustrated Midland News.

MARCH 4, 1871.

IT has been pointed out over and over again, but perhaps more notably in an article on "Pitmen's Perils," which appeared some time ago in *Belgravia*, that colliery explosions are always synonymous with great atmospheric changes. The late storm interfering with the ventilation of one of those fiery mines in Wales has brought about its customary calamity. The working of what is known among miners as the fiery seams of the Rhondda Valley has always been attended with serious loss of life. Within the last five years this district has been visited by some of the most melancholy mining catastrophes on record. The list of dead which have fallen in that everlasting battle which the collier wages underground was augmented last week by the names of some thirty or forty men killed at Pentre colliery on Friday night. It is difficult in an accident of this kind to find a gleam of consolation, but one cannot help being impressed with the fact that had this explosion occurred in the day time instead of at night, the district would have had to mourn the loss of 300 men instead of thirty six. At present it is impossible to say whether blame attaches to anyone for this latest colliery disaster. The jury is sitting upon the mangled remains of those who have been brought to the bank, and we shall have of course the usual government enquiry, and the same formulas which have been gone through any time this last twenty years will have due recognition once more. The result of such steps is not satisfactory, but to our mind a gross reflection upon science and legislation.

PEACE has been concluded at Versailles. The conditions imposed by the Germans are degrading to France, and morally humiliating to the conqueror. Even the *Times*, which has given a staunch and un-English support to the Germans throughout the war, is forced to admit that Bismarck has exacted "severe, most severe" conditions. Alsace and Lorraine are both surrendered; not German Lorraine only, but a large portion of the French speaking part of the province, which includes the maiden city of Metz, traitorously surrendered (will be the verdict of history) by Bazaine. Five milliards (£200,000,000 sterling of our money) is to be paid to Germany as an indemnity for the war. The interest upon this enormous sum will be at least £10,000,000 a year. France will have a long and bitter struggle to support this enormous drain upon her resources. It would have been more sagacious on the part of Germany to have framed more moderate articles of peace than these which she has so ruthlessly enforced. Instead of looking forward into the future she has looked back into the past, and found excuse for vengeance. The final result, if there is anything in the lessons of history, cannot but bring a bitter retribution upon the nation which exacts such fearful terms from a fallen foe.

IN the House of Lords on Monday night, Lord Kimberly in moving "The Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Bill," gave a full explanation of the measure, and proved the necessity of such regulations as the Bill provides. It would appear that there are paupers who look upon the workhouse as a kind of hotel which secures them board and lodging when they cannot get it elsewhere. They can always gain admission if they are destitute, and may also leave when they feel disposed, so that they simply walk in and out at pleasure. The drudgery and sameness of a workhouse are naturally monotonous, and when a pauper feels this he gets a discharge and starts on a begging excursion for a change, or takes a morning stroll to try the hospitality of his friends if he be lucky enough to have any. When he has lounged about all day at tavern doors, or has become tired of begging, drinking, or basking in the sun, whichever the case may be, he returns to the workhouse again. The Bill provides that if a pauper gives notice to leave the workhouse, he may be detained by order of the guardians for 24 hours; if he has been once discharged within the previous month, he may be detained for 48 hours or, if more than once, for 72 hours. Such a restriction, whilst it would put an end to the coming and going of paupers for no reason at all but dissipation and idleness, would inflict no material hardship. The bill was read a second time amid general assent.

HEREFORD has been enlivened by an election and the result has been very decided on the Conservative side, Major Arbuthnot polled three to every two votes recorded for his liberal opponent, Capt. Hayter. The preponderence of Conservative votes is greater than at the last election.

TEN thousand pounds being required for the enlargement of the Queen's Hospital at Birmingham, and the working men having determined to raise a special fund of their own to advance the work, an interesting expedient has been resorted to in order to increase the workman's contribution. At a recent meeting Mr. Wilcocks proposed a resolution to the effect that "the workmen of the Britannia Railway and Carriage Works agreed to the proposal to raise at various branches of the works a further sum in aid of the fund for the extension of the Queen's Hospital, and resolved to work one quarter of a day on the following Thursday, the proceeds of their labour to be presented to the above fund; and that the cashier be requested to deduct from each person's wages, and pay over the amount to the delegates appointed to represent the workmen. In urging his followers to so noble an endeavour, he wished to remark that there would be no compulsion to cause them to work overtime; but by the consent of the manager, Mr. Archer, arrangements had been made whereby all who felt disposed might work a quarter of a day over." The workmen's fund promises to reach a large amount.

THE WAR.

OUR heading is almost a misnomer this week, for the war is now terminated, or, rather, postponed, for Frenchmen will only groan under the heavy penalty exacted in the terms of peace until they are strong enough to turn again. Bismark's modest request of his helpless foe is £200,000,000 in Rentes, to be guaranteed, and Alsace and the department of German Lorraine, with Metz to be ceded, but Belfort to remain in France

The Germans will probably occupy Champagne till the 1st of April. The first instalment of the indemnity will then be paid, and the Germans will retire to their own country. Immediately after the peace the Assembly will adjourn to Paris. It will, perhaps, sit at the Palais de l'Industrie.

A Berlin telegram says there was a general illumination on Monday night to celebrate the conclusion of peace, so far at least as it may be said to be concluded by the signing of the preliminaries. The crowd in the principal thoroughfares was enormous. Everybody seemed in the highest spirits, and at every turn people could be seen shaking hands. Throughout the evening, indeed, late into the night, the Empress of Germany was enthusiastically cheered.

The following proclamation of M.M. Thiers and Picard was posted up in Paris on Tuesday evening:—"Inhabitants of Paris!—The Government appeals to your patriotism and wisdom. You have on your hands the fate of Paris. Upon you it depends to save or destroy France herself. After a heroic resistance famine compelled us to give up the forts to the victorious enemy. The army which could have helped us was driven back beyond the Loire, and incontestable facts obliged the Government and the National Assembly to open negotiations. During six days the negotiators fought foot by foot, and did what was humanly possible to obtain the most favourable conditions, and have signed the preliminaries which will be submitted to the National Assembly. During the time necessary for the examination and discussion of these preliminaries hostilities would have recommenced, and blood would have uselessly been shed had the armistice not been prolonged. This prolongation could only be obtained on the condition of a partial and very temporary occupation of a quarter of Paris. If the Convention be not respected, the armistice will be broken, and the enemy, already master of the forts, will occupy in strong force the entire city. Private property, the works of art, and the public monuments are guaranteed to-day; but should the Convention cease to be in force misfortune will await the whole of France. The fearful ravages of war, which hitherto have not extended beyond the Loire, will then extend to the Pyrenees. It is absolutely true to say that the safety of Paris affects the whole of France. Do not imitate the fault of those who did not wish us to believe, eight months ago, that the war would be so fatal. The French Army which defended Paris with so much courage will occupy the left of the Seine, and will insure the loyal execution of the new armistice. The National Guard will undertake to maintain order in the rest of the city, as good and honoured citizens who have shown themselves to be brave in the face of the enemy, and this cruel situation will end in peace and the return of public prosperity."

"I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when a fellow-traveller recommended Davis's Pain Killer to me so strongly for it that I tried it, and found almost instant relief, and I can now do no better than recommend it as strongly to others. —HENRY J. NOONE, traveller for Clement and Co., *Burton-on-Trent*, *Nov.* 14, 1868.

PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—The principal topic of discussion in the House of Lords was our national defences. The Earl of Carnarvon acted as the accuser of the Government, and pressed against them all the charges of unwise economy and improper diminution of our strengh in stores and men. Earl Grey declared that what we wanted was a reserve of trained men who should be always available for service, and the debate closed with a few words from Lord Delawarr. Their lordships named the Committee upon the Board of Admiralty, and then adjourned.—The notice paper of the House of Commons contained a list of no less than a quarter of a hundred questions, and nearly all these were asked and replied to before the other business could be attacked. In the course of the catechism Sir H. Storks made his first parliamentary appearance, and though he had only to promise a production of a return, his friends took the opportunity to express by warm cheering their satisfaction that he had at last made his way into the House. The other orders of the day having been postponed, Mr. Gladstone moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the finance and financial administration of India, explaining that it was intended to be a joint Committee of both Houses, and to consist of eleven members of each. Mr. Gilpin strongly objected to the appointment of a joint Committee of the two Houses to inquire into a question of finance, which he maintained was the exclusive province of the House of Commons; and in this view he was supported by Mr. Disraeli. The Prime Minister declined to admit that the House of Commons had any such peculiar privileges as to Indian finance as it undoubtedly had in regard to that of England; but seeing that the proposal of a joint Committee had met with little or no favour, he abandoned it, and asked only for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to which no objection was raised. The University Tests Bill was read a third third and passed without a single dissentient voice. The Bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (moved by the Attorney-general and opposed by Mr. Newdegate) was, upon a division, carried by a majority of 86—137 to 51. Mr. Magniac withdrew his proposal to delay the next stage of the Mines Regulation Bill for a fortnight, and, after some conversation, the measure was read a second time, upon the understanding that the Committee shall be deferred to the 16th of March. There was no direct opposition to the second reading of the Inclosure Law Amendment Bill; but its provisions excited a good deal of discussion; many suggestions were made for their improvement, and Colonel Barttelot sought to refer the measure to a Select Committee. About midnight Mr. Fawcett moved the adjournment of the debate, and after a short hesitation Mr. Bruce assented to the adoption of that course. Some other business was disposed of and the House adjourned.

Friday.—The House of Lords sat for only a short time, and advanced two or three Bills a stage, including the passing of the Princess Louise's Annuity Bill.—In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli rose to call attention to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1856) as to the Black Sea, with reference to the statement on this subject lately made by the Prime Minister. For nearly a hour Mr. Disraeli engaged the attention of the House with his caustic criticisms upon the statement of Mr. Gladstone, and the action of the Government upon the Black Sea question. The cheers which were evoked by the peroration of the member for Bucks were met by answering shouts from the Ministerial benches when Mr. Gladstone rose to reply. The House afterwards went into Committee upon the Indian accounts. The Budget, as opened by Mr. G. Duff, was founded upon the accounts of the year ending March 31, 1870, and a telegraphic summary of those for the year just ended; and its general result was that while in the first-named year there was a deficiency of £20,000, in the year just closing there would be a surplus of a million, the income amounting to £51,000,000 against an expenditure of £50,000,000. Mr. Duff held out a hope that unless some unexpected event should occur it would be possible during the present year to reduce the income tax; and entered into explanations as to the expenditure upon public works, the scheme for the decentralisation of finance, and other matters of interest connected with our Indian Empire.

Monday.—The two topics which engaged the attention of the House of Lords were vagrancy, and the administration of the Duchy of Lancaster. Upon the first of these subjects Lord Kimberley induced the House to read a second time a Bill for the regulation of the admission and discharge of paupers from workhouses, and the treatment of vagrants; and upon the second, Lord Dufferin entered into explanations as to the expense of administering the estates of the Duchy, and his own position as a minister.—In the House of Commons the first measure upon the orders was the Scotch Education Bill, and although Mr. Disraeli sought to procure its postponement till the Marquis of Hartington had moved for his committee upon secret combinations in Westmeath, the Prime Minister felt bound to keep faith with the members for North Britain, so far as to promise that the Scotch measure should occupy the time up to nine o'clock; and the debate was opened by Mr. Gordon, the late Lord Advocate, who did not oppose the second reading of the Bill. Mr. W. E. Forster generally defended the provisions of the Bill, especially as to the arrangement of a Committee of Council for Scotland. Two or three gentlemen expressed their regret that the discussion had been limited to so short a time, and notice was freely given that, upon going into Committee, there would be a revival of the debate. The other orders having been postponed to various dates, the Marquis of Hartington rose, in a full House, to move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of Westmeath and certain adjoining parts of Meath and King's County, "the nature, extent, and effect of a certain unlawful combination and confederacy existing therein, and the best means of suppressing the same." The noble lord founded his request for this Committee upon the prevalence in the counties specified of the Ribbon conspiracy which had recently led to many murders and attempts to murder, and had produced a state of absolute terrorism that affected even the ordinary transactions of daily life. Mr. Hardy commiserated the position of the Marquis of Hartington in being at the outset of his career as Irish Secretary compelled to take out of the fire the chestnuts which were too hot for Mr. Fortescue to touch, and declared that the Government, which under circumstances such as those which existed in Westmeath and King's County contented itself with moving for a Committee, was a Government that made itself contemptible. Mr. C. Fortescue defended the proposal of the Government: and after one or two other members had spoken, the debate was, on the motion of Colonel W. Patten, and with the assent of Mr. Gladstone, adjourned. Soon afterwards the House rose.

Tuesday.—The House of Lords sat for a short time only, but during that time Lord Houghton ascertained from the Colonial Secretary that an Act passed by the Colonial Legislature of South Australia to legalise Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister had been disallowed.—In the House of Commons the subject of local taxation was for the third or fourth time brought forward by Sir Massey Lopes, who, as upon previous occasions, dwelt upon the injustice of levying such charges exclusively upon houses and land; and asked the House to call upon the Government to institute an immediate inquiry into the incidence of Imperial as well as local taxation, and to adopt such measures as shall ensure that every description of property shall equitably contribute to all national burdens. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Pell and supported by Mr. Sclater-Booth and Mr. Fowler. The member for North Hants, however, expressed a preference for legislation rather than an inquiry, while Mr. Fowler supported the Committee because he thought that the land was not at present sufficiently taxed. Mr. Goschen fully admitted it was the duty of the Government to "ensure that every description of property shall equitably contribute to all national burdens:" and assured the House that they had amply redeemed their pledge to inquire into the incidence of Imperial as well as local taxation, and promised that the result of their labours would shortly be produced. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 46—241 to 195.

Wednesday.—When an important Bill had been advanced a stage in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Morgan rose to move the second reading of the Burials Bill, which was carried by a majority of 62—211 to 149. The discussion of Mr. G. Gregory's Bill for Abolishing the Office for the Registration of Deeds, Wills, &c., in Middlesex, drew from the Attorney-General the announcement that, either in the present or early in the next session, the Government will bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of land and provide a general registry for the whole country. The Attorney-General moved to refer the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill Repeal Act to a Select Committee, but owing to the lateness of the hour the debate was adjourned till to-morrow; and after disposing of some other business the House adjourned.

Salt with a Knife.—Salt-spoons are of comparatively recent date even in England, and in my time at Oxford (twenty years ago) were never used in hall; and to this day they are rarely seen on the continent in private families. They are met with at *tables-d'hote* frequented by the English, but even there, I have heard, were never seen fifty years ago. The salt-cellar was the common property of all, and, as our author says, salt "must be eaten at the point of the knife." The French do not put their knives into their mouths as the English used to do, and as the Germans do. When Madame de Staël visited England nearly sixty years ago, she dined at the house of one of our leading Whig noblemen, and having delighted a large party with her wit and vivacity, two of the daughters of the host were asked what they thought of her, when they remarked that they could not understand how so celebrated a person could have such dirty habits—"she actually helped herself to salt with her knife." I have frequently seen foreigners do the same, even when a salt-spoon has been in the salt; and I perfectly remember the expression of surprise from a nice young Frenchman—a thoroughbred gentleman—upon his seeing, for the first time, a salt-spoon placed over the salt-cellar. In answer to his inquiries being told that it was to help oneself to salt, he took it up in his left hand, then filling it with salt "with the point of his knife" in his right hand, he poured it on the margin of his plate, exclaiming with satisfaction,—"Dieu! que c'est commode."—*Manners Makyth Man, in Gentleman's Magazine for March.*

Caution against the Use of Poisonous Hair Washes.—Dr. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, New York, found of fifteen Hair Restorers analysed that all contained lead; the public should, therefore, use those preparations only that are harmless and do not dye the hair. Fowler and Sheppard's Bay Rum is the best of these. All should use this charming wash, it cleanses and cools the head, prevents scurf, and promotes the growth of the hair in a marvellous degree; for children it is invaluable; no nursery or toilet should be without it. As a lotion it surpasses Eau de Cologne or Toilet Vinegar. Direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, West Brompton, and 36, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.; 4s. 6d. bottles carriage free to all railway stations. Also from all chemists.

To Consumptives.—A Grateful Father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge to all who wish it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician who has now discontinued practice. Sent free. O. P. BROWN, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London. [244

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

It is said the Queen has been vaccinated, and wishes it to be generally known.

The *Dundee Advertiser* says the servants and others at Balmoral Castle who are to have the honour of being present at the marriage of the Princess Louise received their invitations some time ago. The necklace and earrings given by a few of the upper Scotch servants and tenants on the Balmoral estates were on view at Balmoral Distillery about ten days ago. The articles are the workmanship of an Edinburgh firm, and are quite small but exquisitely chaste in design. The necklace, which cost £200, is composed of links about an inch long. These are jointed together by Scotch pearls. The earrings cost close upon £40. There is word of a great dinner and ball by the tenantry on the 21st, in addition to other demonstrations.

Colonel Clive, one of the representatives for Hereford, having received an appointment as staff officer with the British army, has issued an address to the electors, explaining the reason of his resignation. The candidates for the vacant seat are—on the Liberal side, General Sir William Mansfield; and on the Conservative interest, Major Arbuthnot, who for the third time presents himself to the constituency.

The grand jury at the Warwick assizes on Saturday returned three true bills for manslaughter against Alfred Evans, the pointsman, who turned the Irish mail into the siding at Tamworth last September, and thus caused the death of three persons. Mr. Justice Brett, in his charge, said it was a most difficult thing to define what negligence would make a man criminally liable, instead of merely civilly liable, for its consequences. He could give them no better definition than that they must consider whether the negligence was such as to call for punishment. It would, perhaps, be going too far to say that a person is only criminally liable for negligence when it is such as shows a recklessness of human life.

It is announced that the King of Sweden continues to get better.

It is stated that a marriage is arranged between Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and Mrs. Ives, eldest daughter of Mr. Motley, the late American minister in London.

The *Times* says that the Company of Revisors of the Translation of the New Testament met on Tuesday last at the Deanery of Westminster, the Jerusalem Chamber being for the time occupied by the Old Testament Company, which is continuing its labours from the past week. The Bishop of Salisbury was in the chair. There were nineteen members present, including Mr. Vance Smith, whose health is sufficiently re-established to enable him to take part in the Revision. The Dean of Ely (Dr. Merivale) was present, having filled the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Dean Alford.

The total receipts into the National Exchequer from the 1st of April, 1870, to the 25th ult. were £60,911,693, compared with £66,627,608 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £60,904,081, against £61,702,996 last year. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £5,711,064.

Signor Mazzini is at present residing in Switzerland.

It is rumoured that the state of Lord Redesdale's health conuinues to be extremely critical.

The *Gazette* notifies the reception by the Queen of the Duc de Broglie as Ambassador of the French Republic.

The Florence correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that M. Thiers has addressed a note to the Pontiff offering him an asylum in Corsica should he not be satisfied with his residence at the Vatican, notwithstanding the guarantees offered by Italy.

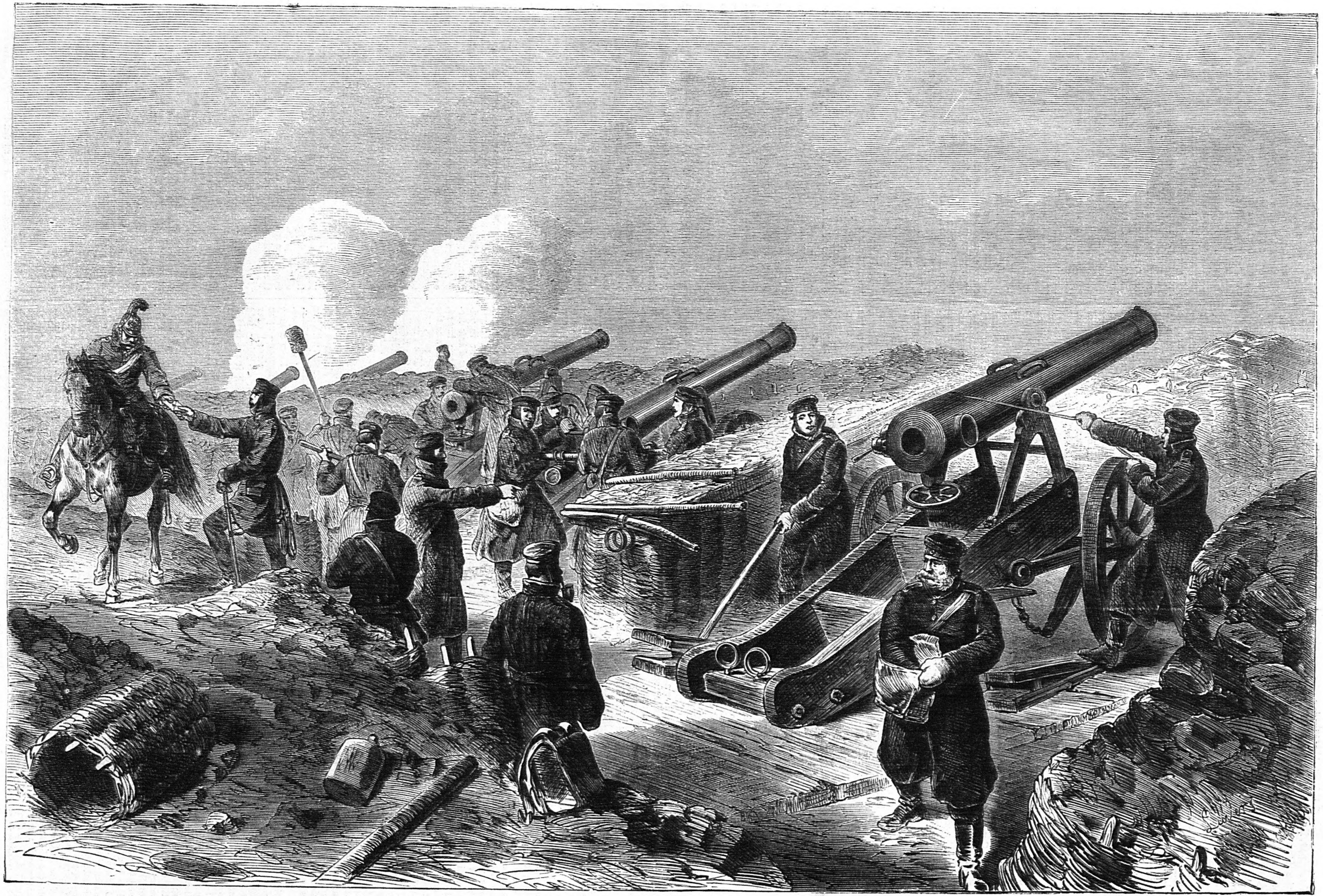
Among the printed papers presented to Parliament on Monday was one containing the correspondence respecting the appointment of a Joint High Commission to consider the various questions affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States of America. The paper ends with a recital of the full powers granted to the English Commissioners to negotiate with Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

A new quarantine regulation has been issued by the Russian Government, says the *Eastern Budget*, for vessels entering Russian ports on the Baltic. All such vessels, if proceeding from Barbary, or any other Turkish possessions on the coast of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, will not be admitted into the above ports unless provided with a clear bill of health issued at the place from which they started, and countersigned by the Russian or some other consul in his absence.

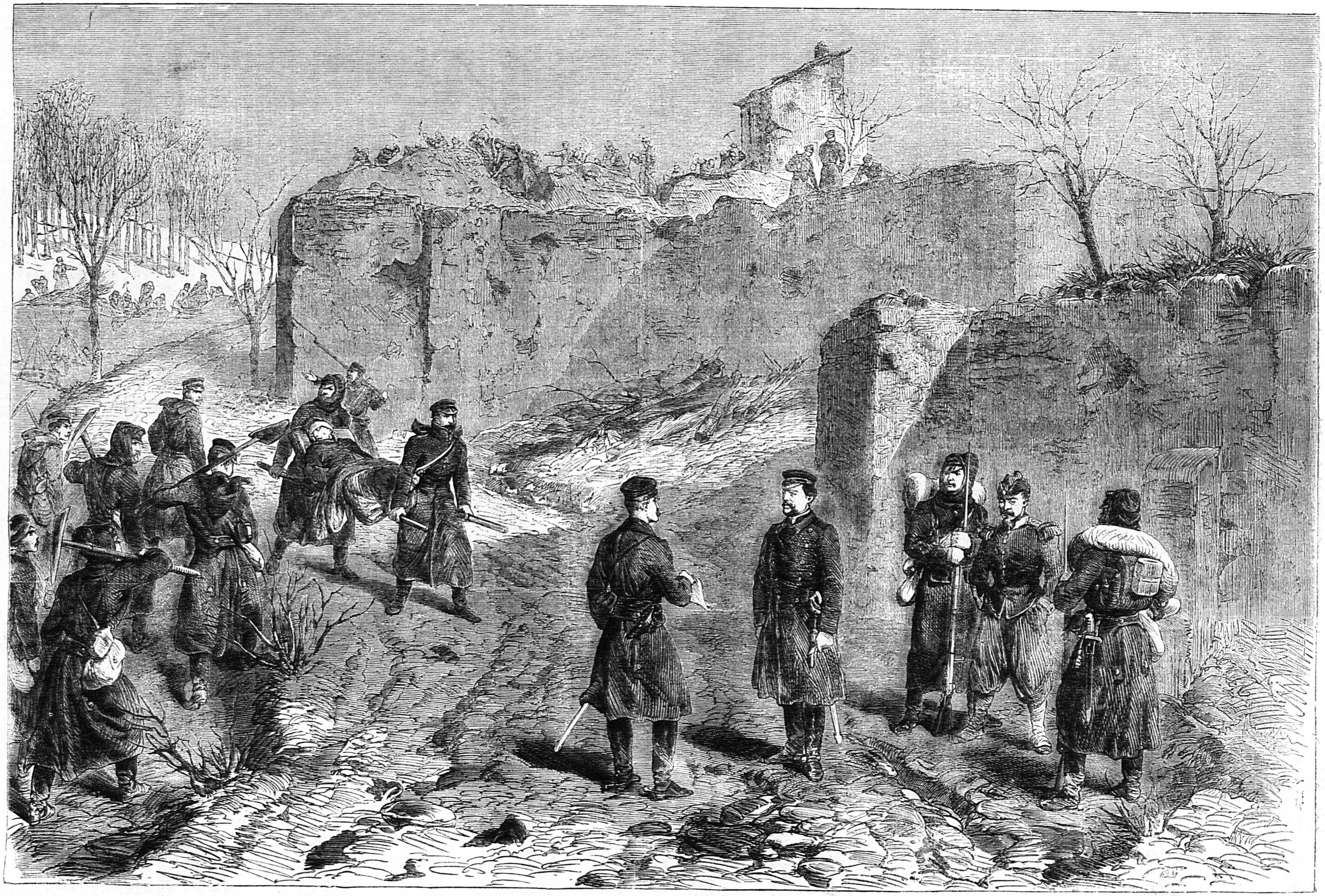
Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

The Hair.—The Plain Truth.—Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will positively restore the natural original colour in every case of greyness, no matter from what cause it arises, and the hair is stimulated to natural growth. The "Zylobalsamum," as a hair-dressing for young and old, is the best article that can be used; it imparts a gloss and vigorous appearance to the hair very beautiful to see. The Restorer, 6s.; the Zylobalsamum, 3s.; in large bottles only.—Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. [189

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to promote which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, unwholesome climates, and other causes are constantly deranging the liver, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates straight to the liver, the blood and nerves of which it speedily rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.



BEFORE PARIS: A POMERANIAN SIEGE BATTERY OF 24 POUNDERS.



BEFORE PARIS: DEMOLISHING A FRENCH BATTERY ON MONT-AVRON.

THE SIRENS.

Look down—far downward! Are not those the Sirens?
  Do not their white arms gleam,
Where wavering sunbeams light the depths of ocean,
  Like some sweet doubtful dream?

Listen, oh, listen! Is not that their singing?
  That low, sweet, murmuring sound,
Steeping both soul and sense in slumbrous music,
  That ever-eddying round.

Now sinks and pauses dying, and then rises,
  Most like an organ's swell;
And if the words be theirs that fill my fancy,
  Or mine, I cannot tell.

"Come down," they sing, "come down, oh, weary mortal,
  With heart so ill at ease!
Come down, and taste the cool calm rest that waits you,
  Below the changeful seas!

"Above, the fiery summer sunbeams scorch you,
  And the hard winter chills.
Below, is neither burning heat of summer,
  Nor yet the cold which kills.

"Above, your eyes are blinded by the sunshine,
  Or look in vain for light.
Below, a soft green twilight reigns for ever,
  Of equal day and night.

"The earth is full of care, of wild endeavour,
  That seldom brings success,
Of griefs that sap the strength, and dim the eyesight,
  And joys that do not bless.

"There all things change—your very griefs pass by you
  And fast your joys decay,
And the strong passions of your hate and anger
  Die fruitlessly away.

"Life flieth fast, and falleth quickly from you;
  Your once warm loves grow cold;
Your youth is full of toil; your age is weary;
  And so your tale is told!

"But, down with us, no weariness nor labour,
  Shall stir your dreamful ease.
And the fierce fire of passion, and of longing,
  Grows cool beneath the seas.

"For here perpetual pleasures steep the senses
  In deep unbroken calm,
Closing the wounds you bring from life's wild struggle
  With its soft healing balm.

"Come down! You love to feel the tiny wavelets
  Steal round about your feet.
If 'tis a joy to feel their sportive kisses,
  Will not their clasp be sweet?

"Come down! come down! The lulling voice of ocean
  Shall drown earth's harsher noise;
And you shall taste how rest that is unbroken
  Outweighs her chiefest joys."

Oh, cease, sweet voices! cease your witching music,
  Cease ere your song prevail!
Ah!—it is over!—and I was but dreaming
  Upon the ancient tale,

Where yet lies hid a truth of subtle meaning,
  By noblest hearts confest;
Except as he becometh beast, or angel,
  Man may not find his rest.

And though in truth we hear no Siren voices
  Luring to shameful ease,
Yet yearnings rise within us as we listen
  Unto the murmuring seas;

For there is something in the sound of waters
  Sweeter than sweetest mirth,
Uttering aloud the soul's unspoken longings,
  Sought and unfound on earth.

Newspapers for Places Abroad.—A large number of newspapers posted for places abroad are found to be prepaid with a halfpenny stamp only, and are consequently not forwarded. It is clearly stated in the printed notices upon the subject of the use of the halfpenny stamp which have been issued to the public, and from the rules laid down in the "British Postal Guide," that a postage of one halfpenny is sufficient only for newspapers sent through the post between places in the United Kingdom, and for inland book and sample packets weighing not more than two ounces. A great many newspapers are also posted for foreign parts much beyond the prescribed limit of eight days from the date of publication. It is very desirable that those who post newspapers and book and sample packets for the colonies or foreign countries should carefully consult the "British Postal Guide," where all necessary information is given in regard to postage and other matters; as a disregard of the rules not only imposes much unnecessary trouble upon the department, but is also likely to cause disappointment and annoyance to the public themselves.

STATE OF PARIS.

The *Times* of Wednesday publishes the following, dated Paris, Tuesday:—"A meeting was held yesterday of delegates from the National Guards of Montmartre, La Chapelle, Menilmontant, Montrouge, Belleville, and other arrondissements, at which it was decided that the entry of the German army was to be resisted *a outrance*. The feeling seems to be spreading of sympathy with those who counsel an attitude of resistance. It is understood that in the event of the National Guard opposing by force the entry of the Prussians, General Vinoy will not resort to violent measures, but withdraw his troops altogether from the scene of action. The position of the military authorities is becoming in the highest degree embarrassing in proportion as the patriotic sentiment is increasing in intensity.

The Boulevards are now crowded until a late hour with groups discussing the situation. Another meeting was held at midnight on Monday in the Salle of the Marseillaise, attended by 1.500 National Guards, at which it was decided to attack the Hotel de Ville this morning at six o'clock. A commander-in-chief was named, and a Government of National Defence, the National Guards declaring that the regular troops having failed, they were prepared to defend Paris to the last. On arriving at the Hotel de Ville, however, they found the authorities prepared to receive them. Many of the Guards, having already been under arms for forty-eight hours, were apparently too fatigued to enter upon a struggle, while they arrived so irregularly that the combined movement agreed upon fell through. They have now retreated in large masses upon the Place de la Bastille. They have moved the cannon from the Place Wagram to the Place Royale, where they have established their artillery park, over which they mount guard. As, however, the cannon are breech-loaders and the screws had been previously removed by the Government, they are unserviceable. It is otherwise with the cannon on the enceinte, which, under the Convention, were all to be taken off the carriages and laid by their side. These heve been remounted upon the enceinte at Belleville and Montmartre, and sentries are on the fortifications. The military are not at present taking active measures to interfere with these defensive operations, as to do so would inevitably provoke a collision. Six police agents were missing this morning when the roll was called; it is not known whether they have been murdered or are in confinement. The indications of revolution are increasing.

The *Telegraph* in a despatch dated Tuesday afternoon says:—"This morning at eight o'clock the manifestations of the National guards recommenced at the Place de la Bastille, and were more numerous than on the previous days. Circulation was impossible. During yesterday detachments of Mobiles joined the mob, and were received with shouts of applause. One hundred boys on the Boulevard Beaumarchais, dragged two howitzers, taken from bastion 47, round the column, and then passed the Faubourg St. Antoine, and were followed by the National Guards. The National Guards took from various quarters 108 cannons, twelve mitrailleuses, and five howitzers. The Government proclamations were read with indignation, and it was asserted that the people would resist with rifles, cannon, and bombs, which they had obtained during the night. On the Boulevard Sebastopol at one o'clock, five Prussian officers in plain clothes who had breakfasted at Duval's, were threatened with death, and had to escape towards the Faubourg du Peuple. Towards evening the agitation somewhat diminished. The column in the Place de la Bastille was illuminated red and blue. At midnight all was tranquil.

The following declaration appears in the *Cri du Peuple*:—"Several delegations have presented themselves at the Corderie, since there has been a question of the entry of the Prussians into Paris, and stated that they expected to have found there a military organisation fully prepared to march against the invaders the moment they set foot in Paris. The members present entreated the delegates to indicate whom they represented, and they gave the names of various citizens having no authority from the Committees comprised in the re-union of the Corderie. Under these circumstances they were informed that the working men of Paris had given no instructions to any persons with a view to offering resistance to the entry of the Prussians. They believe, on the contrary, that any such movement could only have for its object to sacrifice the people to the cannon of the enemy of the revolution, German or French, who would quench all social demands in a stream of blood. We have not forgotten the lamentable days of June."

Le Vengeur says:—"All resistance in Paris appears to us to be useless and even fatal to our cause. We do not believe that we ought to expose Paris to a bombardment, our imprisoned army to bloody reprisals, and a million of inoffensive beings—women, children, and aged persons—to death by provoking the burning of the city. We do not believe that we should engage in a struggle without any hope of gaining it by being possible, except to the enemies of France and of the Republic. Let us have dignity in misfortune, and save ourselves from the madness of despair."

Patent Teeth on Soft Gums.—Mr. William J. Watson, Surgeon Dentist, 16, Newhall-street, Birmingham, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Midland Counties, that he is the SOLE INVENTOR and DISCOVERER of a new system of fixing PATENT TEETH on SOFT GUMS, and he being the actual Maker is enabled to supply Teeth *at about one-third the usual charges*. Single Teeth from 3s. 6d. each; Sets from £2 10s., including all charges. Perfectly fitted at one visit. Attendance daily from nine a.m. till eight p.m. Consultation free. [164

Floriline!!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the Fragrant Floriline on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed Teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold in elegant cases, complete, at 2s. 6d., by all Chemists and Perfumers,—H. C. Gallup, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London. [156

THE ALEXANDRA PRIZE ESSAYS.

A short time since the Wood Green Committee, one of the local organisations which have been formed to support Mr. Fuller's proposals for the opening and development of what has been aptly christened "The Sleeping Beauty of Muswell Hill," offered prizes for the best two essays illustrative of that gentleman's plans. The winners of the prizes are Mr. Richard Glover, who, we believe, is engaged in trading pursuits in the neighbourhood of London, and Miss Morel, daughter of a beneficed clergyman in Berkshire. The awards were made by Mr. S. Carter Hall, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, and Mr. H. J. Slack, and the prize essays are now published by Messrs. Collingridge of Aldersgate Street, together with numerous selections from the other essays received by the Committee.

Mr. Glover deals with the subject from both the æsthetical and the practical, the public and the private point of view. Whilst pointing out the great advantages to health, morality, popular elevation and happiness, which would be conferred by an institution combining varied and cheerful recreation and entertainment, imparted in many attractive ways, he shows the beneficial effects of the periodical Art Unions, and frequent competitive exhibitions, as announced in the programme upon art, taste, and many branches of national industry. He further details with business-like clearness, the high personal and pecuniary profits to be enjoyed by members of a beneficial freehold Tontine, which in some measure constitutes the basis of the whole arrangement, and invites his readers, both as a matter of duty and prudential self-interest, to co-operate in an enterprise possessing important characteristics of national utility, whilst secure and lucrative, if considered as a channel for monetary investment.

Miss Morel addresses herself chiefly to the claims of the undertaking as one eminently beneficial to the people. This proposition she illustrates with graceful cogency, showing the great importance of preserving open breathing-grounds for a population which increases with such portentous rapidity. The necessity of providing the people with pure, wholesome, refining, and elevating play and amusement, and diminishing the temptations to vicious and debasing indulgences, is vividly depicted. This lady pleads the cause of the hard-working masses with an earnestness which, in its evident sincerity, often rises to impressive eloquence, and adopts the ground that the support of Mr. Fuller's plans is a duty imperative on all who take interest in the welfare of the people, and recognise the obligation of using their power and opportunity to promote the welfare of those around them. The contrast drawn by this writer between what is and what might and ought to be, between the sad condition of innumerable multitudes as they are, and that which they might attain under the improving influences which she invokes, and which would be called into vigorous action by such institutions as the Alexandra Park and Palace, is peculiarly suggestive of useful reflection.

Not the least interesting portion of the pamphlet consists of select passages from the essays of the unsuccessful competitors. Without by any means impugning the judiciousness of the award, we feel bound to say that some of these paragraphs possess a sparkle, a raciness, and solidly-convincing force which create an involuntary regret that all the papers were not printed *in extenso*. This, however, would have involved the printing of a very thick volume, and perhaps the effect would scarcely be proportioned to the increased bulk. The concentrated strength with which they tell upon the conviction may be due to the tact and skill of the compiler, who has drawn forth the choicest gems from their respective caskets.

Altogether, the collection of essays and extracts has, even irrespectively of the very interesting subject which has elicited them, an attractiveness and instructiveness which ought to obtain for it an extensive circulation, and the Wood-green Committee have acted wisely in publishing it.

Cost of Abolishing Purchase in the Army.—A report by Messrs. Robinson and Davey, actuaries, which has been laid before Parliament, states the greatest possible cost of abolishing purchase in the army as follows:—For extinguishing effective commissions having a saleable value, £7,995,067; the amount required, decreasing gradually from £1,160,058 in the year 1871-2, to £276,375 in 1881-82, £21,440 in 1891-92, and £10,760 in 1895-96; and for the purchase of half-pay permanent commissions the cost up to 1895-96 would probably be £534,230. This is assuming the Act to operate at its *maximum* rapidity; in other words that officers are eager to sell out to as large an extent as the Act permits—viz., the greatest number who have sold in each rank during any one of the last five years. The probable *minimum* expenditure is estimated by assuming that the officers who in future will sell will only bear to the officers able to sell the ratio they have borne during the last ten years; the cost on this hypothesis for the year 1871-72 would be £857,756, and the total ultimate cost, including the purchase of half-pay commissions, would be £7,578,646. The purchase system would not be entirely abolished until 1906. The actuaries observe that the true cost lies, they imagine, between these extremes.

Important.—14, Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent. saved in value. [24

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester-street, Birmingham. [930

Faceache, Toothache, Tic Doloreux.—ADAM SMITH'S NEURALGINE effects a certain cure.—Depôt, 30, Ann-street. Sold by all Chemists; and Gare, Green, Bagott, of Dudley. [107

BIRMINGHAM AND THE MIDLANDS.

The electors of Birmingham, or such of them as recently grew angry with their two active representatives in Parliament for not opposing the Princess Louise's *dot*, may well forgive one of them in the course of the next few days. Mr. Muntz intends to redeem his reputation, and to recover his lost ground in the favour of his constituents. He has a Bill to propose for which not the men of Birmingham only but all Englishmen should be grateful. It is a measure to prevent adulterations in our food, and to punish the thieves and manslaughterers who commit the crime of adulteration. Let us echo the aspiration of the editor of the *Birmingham Morning News*, who says —"We only hope the Bill will be plain enough, sharp enough, and workable enough, to put an effectual stopper upon the compound nastiness that threatens us on every side. If there is any truth in tests, there is poison everywhere. It hides in the bread-basket, it hides in the coffee-pot, it floats in the beer jug and milk can, it winks in the pickle jar; and, when we are well poisoned, it grins at us out of the pill-box and the medicine bottle sent to cure us. If any question ever was a working man's question this is. The rich man can choose his shop; the poor man, practically, cannot. He is almost as much bound to the traders in his neighbourhood as he is bound, by his work, to the neighbourhood itself. He has, therefore, a right to protection, for the best of all reasons—that he is not able to protect himself." In fact, the present system of permitting men to be pretty nearly as dishonest as they please in the way of business, and of allowing them to do any amount of injury to their neighbours for their own profit, has grown to be intolerable, and a disgrace to our system of legislation. If representative Government cannot save us from these evils it is time we began to reconsider the advantages of paternal Government. The principle is manifest not in adulterations alone but in nuisances. Birmingham is a strong case in point. If there is one improvement easier and cheaper than another in the processes of manufacture it is that of compelling those who work steam engines and employ furnaces to consume their own smoke. Yet the really fine and imposing town of Birmingham is rendered almost uninhabitable by smoke, day and night, from one year's end to the other. It is as bad as adulterated food. People are choked and half suffocated by it, and their property of all sorts is immensely deteriorated. Let the Labour Representation League drop the dowry question for awhile and call upon Mr. Muntz to follow his Bill on adulterations with a measure to compel the Birmingham manufacturers to consume their own smoke. That is a task that would well become one of Mr. Bright's colleagues.

It is impossible to pass by without notice the Republican movement, for it seems to be a distinctively midland counties affair. Judging by what takes place at the meetings, this is not a temporary ebullition arising out of the fact that a sort of Republic has been exhibited in France. In 1848 the Parisian contagion was strong, and we knew whence came the infection by the symptoms. But now little or nothing is said about France, and the question is considered, so to speak, on its merits. The agitation appears to be the result of a feeling that the sound has been taken out of all the old cries. The suffrage and the ballot are no longer words that can be placed upon the banners of ardent and advanced political spirits, and there is really nothing left to do battle for but a Republic. Nottingham is growing quite warm on the subject. In this uncomfortable weather, meetings are being held almost once a week in the open air. The "lambs" of Nottingham have a prejudice in favour of cold meetings *al fresco*. One great demonstration took place on Monday week and another on Monday. The meetings began with a procession. The apostles of Republicanism marched through the streets in order, with a brass band at their head. The inscriptions upon their banners were "Less Starvation!" "Less Taxation!" "A Republic!" "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The proceedings on that occasion were not, however, of a perfectly uninterrupted or harmonious character. The following are among the incidents briefly but graphically described in a Nottingham paper:—"A scene difficult to describe ensued; those on the platform being mercilessly pelted with neatly tied-up paper packets of Cayenne pepper, brickdust, flour, and lampblack, the effect of which was to render doubtful the particular colour of coats which a few short minutes before were black. However, all unflinchingly maintained their positions, and as soon as the laughter, sneezing, and general confusion resulting had subsided, Mr. Hooper began to address the assembly." Mr. Hooper may be pardoned for having spoken with warmth on the occasion. "He appealed to the respectable portion of his hearers manfully to stand their ground, with the view of endeavouring, as Englishmen, to uphold their rights and liberties; and if they saw any person commit a dastardly act, the proper way of dealing with him was to give him into the hands of the police. He had expected some such disgraceful conduct after reading in Saturday's *Guardian* a letter, the writer of which, ashamed of his name, asked the Mayor to put a stop to the proceedings, expressing the hope that if the Mayor could not, some one else would." Mr. Hooper did not dwell long upon these minor, temporary topics. He addressed himself to the subject, and spoke with energy and force. "What they wanted as soon as they could have it," he said, "was a Republic. He wanted, not an ignorant Republic, but a peaceful, intelligent one—even if he had to wait longer for it. He wanted the working men to be educated, and, after they were educated to a proper standard, they would tell Royalty that it had existed too long—that they were tired of it, and it must go." These gentlemen are, therefore, not insensible to the advantages of education. For the benefit of those who have not experienced the benefit of attending one of these open-air meetings we will quote the resolution which, with but few dissentients, was adopted on Mr. Hooper's motion:—"That we, the Republicans of Nottingham, while contemplating the granting of the dowry in the present condition of the nation, consider it one of the grossest instances of misappropriation of public funds in modern times; and, further, we think the present (so-called) Liberal House of Commons unworthy the name." When the resolution had been adopted, the vexed question of the cayenne pepper and other weapons of offence made use of by the Royalists was revived, and the Chairman remarked that he was glad to find the gentlemen present "were proof against cayenne pepper; and, as for the flour, it was much needed in other quarters, and ought to have been given to the paupers of the town instead of such bread as they had been lately receiving." From which it may be inferred that the flour made use of against the Republicans was of good quality, and such as is desiderated by paupers. One Mr. Parker, dealing with the same outrage upon the liberty of political meetings, was more sarcastic and less playful. He declared that if the persons who had thrown the lampblack and cayenne were willing to submit to tyranny, and willing to be the tools of tyranny in addition, he thought the Education Bill should have gone farther, and that ignorant adults ought to be educated not only elementarily, but also politically, while Mr. Hooper turned a neat political epigram by remarking that he was surprised at working men conducting themselves thus; "were they aristocrats he would not have been surprised." On the occasion of the subsequent meeting the weather was intensely cold, but the crowd nevertheless consisted of some 2,000 persons. Mr. Hooper was again to the fore, and after explaining that a Republican club was to be established in Nottingham he declared that a number of ladies had signified their intention of joining the club. Another demonstration was planned for the following Monday, and "a hope was expressed that the Mayor would permit the presence of a strong posse of police, "who ought not to be absent on the plea that they were officers of the crown." The zeal of these advanced Reformers in choosing midwinter to hold open air meetings, in the face of opposing elements in the shape of cayenne pepper and lampblack, would be inexplicable but for the revelation by Mr. Hooper of the secret that the ladies of Nottingham are with them in the movement. With such supporters these champions may not delay the subject out of paltry considerations of times and seasons.

Awakened to a sense of duty by what is taking place in the metropolis, the provinces are beginning to look sharp after vaccination and re-vaccination. A few days ago a Committee of the Birmingham Board of Guardians took into consideration the question of the compulsory vaccination of tramps, on the following motion:—"That the medical officer be requested to vaccinate, as far as the law allows, all tramps admitted to the vagrant wards of the workhouse." The voting on the question was even, and was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, whereupon Mr. Kneebone recommended that the officers of the house should be vaccinated, but the motion was not seconded, though Dr. Barrett said he had no doubt they would have the good sense to come forward and undergo the operation. At Wolverhampton a guardian a few days ago drew the attention of the Board to the fact that the vaccination of the children born in the workhouse was almost entirely neglected. "He held in his hand," he said, "a return of the births in the workhouse for the past year. They numbered 48, and of that number 8 only had been vaccinated in the house. Three were vaccinated after they left the house, and 4 died, leaving 33 unvaccinated." The apparently curious fact was explained by the officer, who said that women who came into the workhouse to be confined, generally left 14 days afterwards; and vaccination could not well be performed on a child under six weeks old. It appeared in the course of these proceedings that an order has been given to vaccinate the Wolverhampton tramps, and a member asked the officer how his job prospered, to which he replied—"I have not begun yet. That will be a nasty job, and I hope I shall get a very liberal fee for it." There are humorous elements even in connection with pauperism and vaccination. London may take from the country a lesson in zeal in raising up a protection against the small-pox.

The three gentlemen who opposed in Parliament the grant of a dowry to the Princess Louise, and received thereupon the thanks of the Birmingham Labour Representation League, have acknowledged the compliment. The letters run thus:— "Feb. 28, 1871. Dear sir—I feel much gratified by the approval expressed by the working men of Birmingham of our course on the dowry question. You may be sure we are neither disheartened by our small numbers nor by the jeers of the House of Commons. 'Let those laugh that win,' and the vote of three last Thursday was the beginning of the end.'—Yours faithfully, P. A Taylor. Mr. E. M. Adams. "76, Sloane-street, S.W., Feb. 24th, 1871. Dear sir—I feel great satisfaction in acknowledging your letter of the 22nd, and I beg that you will convey my thanks to the members of the Birmingham Labour League for the vote which they did me the honour to agree to, approving of my conduct in the House of Commons when the division on the Dowry Bill took place.—I am, dear sir, yours very truly, Charles W. Dilke. Mr. E. M. Adams. "42, Bessborough-gardens, S.W., Feb. 23rd, 1871. My dear Sir—I trust that you will convey to the members of the Birmingham Labour Representation League my very sincere thanks for the resolution they passed at a meeting held on Monday evening last, thanking me for the vote I gave in opposition to the dowry to the Princess Louise.—Believe me to be, my dear sir, yours very truly, Henry Fawcett." Mr. E. M. Adams. Let the sitting members for the "village" look to it. This is a very warm flirtation that has been begun between the electors and the three opponents of the dowry.

GOSSIP.

It is said there is to be a new theatre for Hammersmith, and that it is to be built by a firm of solicitors.

It is rumoured that Mr. J. S. Clarke, the American actor, has leased the Holborn Theatre.

The following countries have applied for space for their Fine Art contributions in the International Exhibition Galleries:—Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, France, Hesse, Hungary, Norway, Saxe-Weimar, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Denmark, and Dusseldorf.

The death is announced of Jacob Venedy, well known in Germany as a writer on political and historical subjects.

M. L'Abbe Moigno states that on the 1st of March he will resume the publication of his journal, *Les Mondes*.

Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, has a volume of sermons on "Modern Infidelity" in preparation for the press, which he will preach in Norwich Cathedral in the course of next month.

"The statement published by the *Orchestra*," says the *Echo*, "that Mr. Boucicault will shortly break the *cordon* of London managers by becoming a London manager himself is contradicted so far as the Olympic is concerned. Mr. W. H. Liston desires us to state that the rumour referring to his house is entirely without foundation."

A fine work is in preparation by Mr. Millais representing Moses on the hill-top, surveying the fight between Israel and Amalek, his hands being supported by Aaron and Hur.

The rumour that Mdlle. Schneider is dead is untrue. This well-known artiste is now at Pau, and in excellent health.

A new weekly journal entitled *The Stationers and Booksellers Circular* is to be started as the organ of the stationery, bookselling, printing, and fancy trades. The first number is announced for to-day (Saturday).

The Council of the Dramatic College announces that the proceeds of the benefit at Drury Lane Theatre on Ash Wednesday amounted to £430 5s. 3d.

Mr. Leslie Stephen has been appointed to the editorship of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Stephen is a son-in-law of the great novelist under whose auspices the *Cornhill Magazine* was first produced.

Mr. J. R. Planche is writing a history of his times. This will be at once a valuable and an interesting volume.

Mr. Frank Dillon has had the honour to submit for the inspection of the Prince and Princess of Wales two pictures of Cairo, painted by him for his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt.

The *Choir* states that Bach's "Passion Music" will probably be shortly given in Westminster Abbey.

We regret to learn that, after a brief illness, Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne died at her residence in Shaftesbury-street, Kensington, on Sunday morning last. After the loss of her husband she came to Europe, and along with her family resided for some time in Dresden. There she prepared for the press her notes of travel and notices of several of the picture galleries of Europe; and subsequently the interesting and characteristic "English Note Book" of her husband, recently published. During her short stay in England last summer to see the last named work through the press, she resolved to permanently take up her residence in England, remembering her husband's declaration that, "notwithstanding its mists and and fogs and many drawbacks, the climate of England was the best in the world." Scarcely, however, had she fixed upon a locality where many old friends resided, taken a house, and gathered into it the favourite books of her husband—works of art dear to herself from her old home of the Wayside, in Concord, Massachusetts, United States—than during the severity of the recent changeable weather she caught a cold, which slowly ripened into a disease of pleuritic character, she having suffered from something similar some years ago. Nothing serious, however, was apprehended until a few days since, when a sudden and unexpected change took place, and she gradually sank, happily without much pain or suffering, and died in the presence of her two daughters, two lady friends, and her medical attendants.

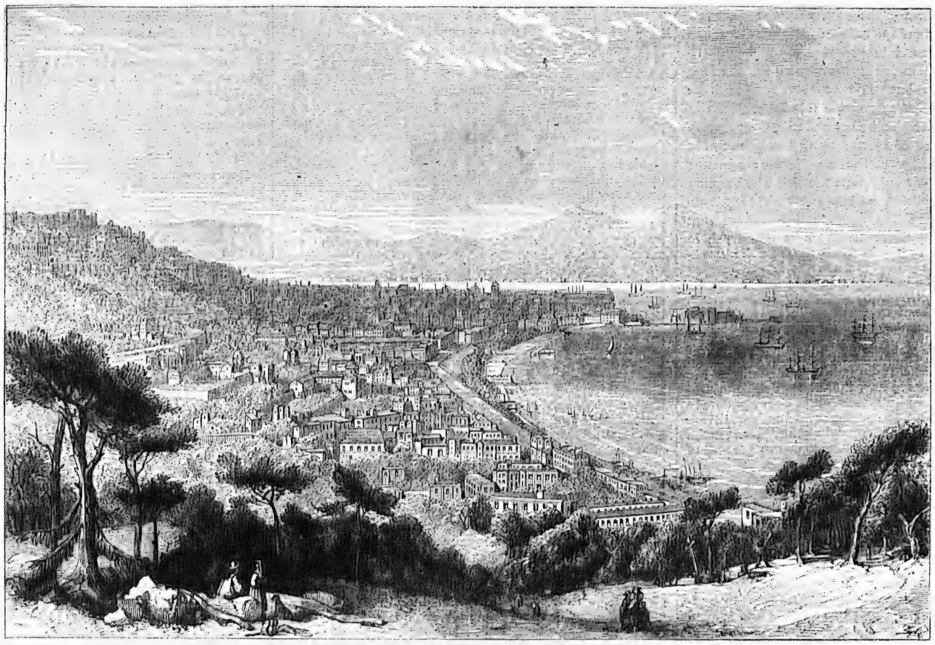
A new periodical is to appear next month, under the title of "The Knife and Fork." It will be "a journal of the table, the cupboard, and the cellar," and will be edited by Fin-Bec, author of "The Epicure's Year Book," and contributor of fashionable essays to the *Athenæum*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. Such an organ should be welcomed as promising to "wage war against waste; inform the careless and ignorant housewife on the cheap and tasteful methods of keeping a table: criticise the cupboard; discourse on new foods and dishes; give hints to rich and poor on the art of living; review all the literature and art which relate to the market, the kitchen, the cupboard, the wine cellar, and the refectory; chronicle every gastronomic event; critically report on every notable dinner; examine impartially the claims and merits of public purveyors; endeavour to reform the hotel abuses and defects of England; reflect on club management; watch the vintages, the vinegrowers, and the dealers in wine; and proclaim the economy of a refined *cuisine*."

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers. Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [272

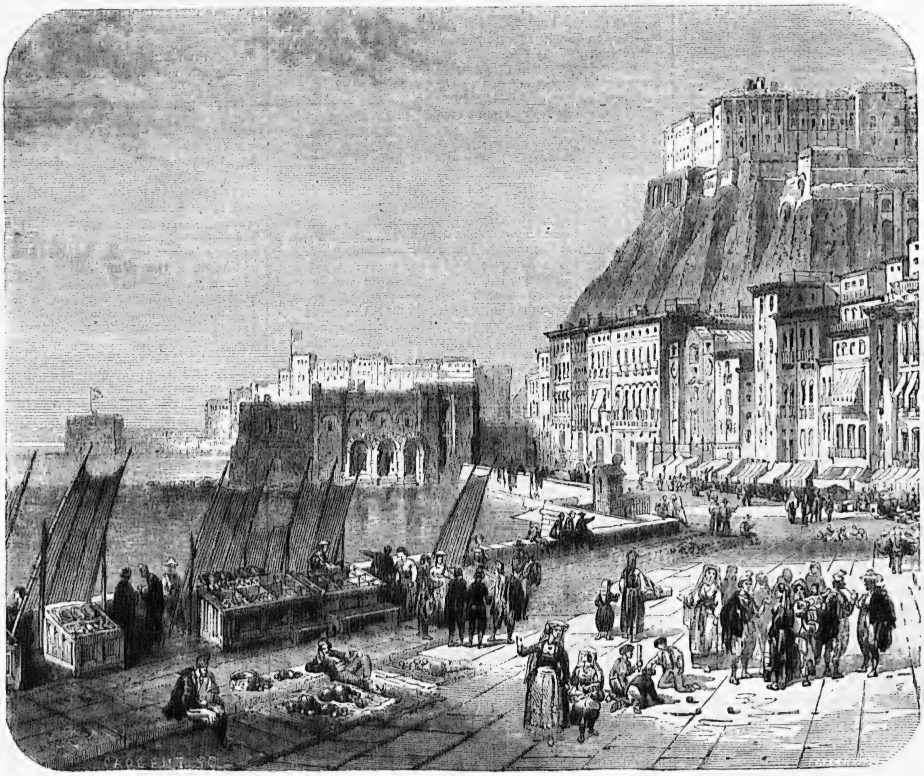
For Table Delicacies, Desserts, &c., "Sea Moss Farine" is the most healthful, economical, convenient, and delicious food in the world. A Shilling Packet will produce *Sixteen Quarts* of Blanc Mange, Custard Pudding, Charlotte Russe, Floating Island, &c. Sea Moss Farine is in a far more concentrated form than Corn Flours, Maizena, and other farinaceous or gelatinous articles. Its cheapness, wholesomeness, and simplicity of preparation will commend it to all Hotels, Families, and Restaurants. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers. Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

NAPLES.

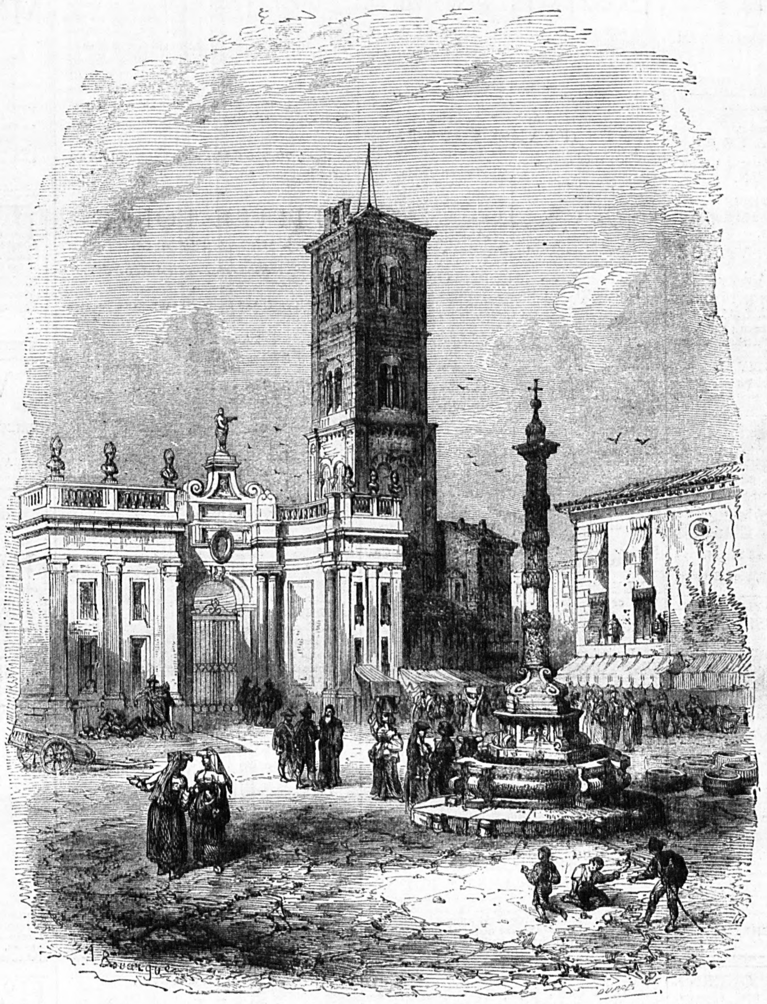
THE situation of Naples is one of the finest that can be imagined. Seated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly on the margin of a spacious bay, it spreads its buildings along the shore and covers the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens, The extensive bay presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The shores of Pozznoli rise on the N.W. side in a gentle swell from the surface of the water; while on the E. Vesuvius, with its verdant sides and black smoking summit, bounds the prospect. The view seawards from the city commands the whole sweep of the bay, bounded on the south by the promontory of Sorrentum, and having near its mouth the island of Capri Ischia. The mildness of the climate and the clearness of the atmosphere complete the gratification inspired by the scene. The city has an oblong form, but when viewed from an elevated position it appears irregular, the surrounding country being so studded with houses and villages that it is impracticable to mark the line of separation between the town and the environs. The country which lies along the N.E. shores of this bay is an extensive flat, continuous with the great plains of the Compania. The river Sebeto flows through it. It was a marsh in ancient times, and is now under cultivation principally as market gardens, from which the capital derives its very abundant supply of vegetables. Naples itself is built at the base and on the slopes of a range of hills which have the general form of an amphitheatre. This range is divided into two natural crescents by a transverse ridge, bearing in its different portions the names of Cupidomonte, St. Elmo, Pizzofalcone, and terminating, on the S. on the small promontory, on which stands the Castel dell Ovo. The crescent to the east of this ridge includes the largest and most ancient portion of the city, extending from the flanks of Capodimonte and St. Elmo to the Sebeto, and including within its circuit the principal edifices and public establishments. It is intersected from N. to S. by a long street, of which the lower portion is the Toledo; and is perhaps more densely peopled than any town of the same extent in Europe. The crescent on the W. of St. Elmo is the modern city, known as the Chiaia. It is connected with the E. portion by the streets which occupy the depression between St. Elmo and Pizzofalcone, and by a broad road which



VIEW OF NAPLES.



NAPLES: QUAY OF ST. LUCIA.



NAPLES: FOUNTAIN AT CAPUA.

extends along the shore at the foot of Pizzofalcone, to the Villa Reale and the Merginella on the W. This street or quay bears in its various parts the names of Gigante, Santa Lucia, Chiatamone, and Vittoria. The Chiaia forms a long and somewhat narrow strip of streets and squares occupying the space between the sea and the lower hills of the Vomero. A broad street, called the *Riviera di Chiaia*, running parallel to the shore, bordered on the N. by handsome houses, principally where the foreign visitors reside, and on the S. by the public gardens called the Villa Reale, passes along its whole length. At the extremity of the Chiaia are the quarters of the Piedigrotta and the Mergellina. From the former the Grotta di Posilipo leads to Pozzuoli. From the Mergellina a good road winds over the S. face of the promontory to the same town.

The length of Naples from the Granili barracks to the Mergellina is 4 m. the breadth from the Capodimonte to the Castel dell' Ovo is 2½ m.

There are more than 1,300 streets, in which the houses are regularly numbered. The principal streets are called *Strade;* the cross streets, *Vichi;* the smaller streets, *Vicoletti;* the lanes, *Strettole;* the hilly streets leading from the new to the old town, *Calate;* those leading to the suburbs, *Salite;* those which are so steep as to require steps, *Gradoni;* those which have many branches, *Rampe.* Very few of the streets bear the name of *Via*, but here and there the term *Rua*, a record of the Angevine dynasty, is met with.

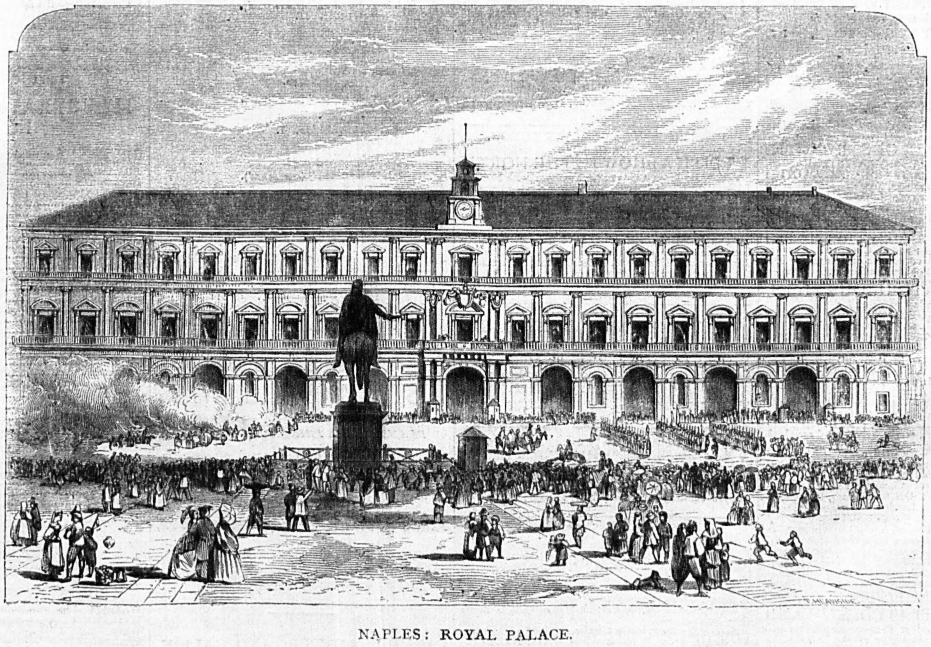
The streets were not lighted until 1806, when oil lamps were first employed. In 1840 these were superseded by gas in the large thoroughfares. The Largo delle Pigne, the Riviera di Chiaia, and the Toledo are the only streets which have a footway.

Some of the local antiquaries assign a Phœnician origin to Naples, and regard the story of Parthenope, the Syren, as the poetic tradition of the event. The ancient writers, however, agree in representing it as a Greek settlement, though the circumstances of its foundation are obscurely narrated. It seems that a colony of the neighbouring Cumæ first settled on the spot, and gave the city which they founded the name of *Parthenope;* and that subsequently they were joined by a colony of Athenians and Chalcidians, with some settlers from *Pithecusæ* (Ischia), who built for themselves a distinct city under the name of *Neapolis*, or the new city; upon which Parthenope assumed the name of *Palæpolis*, or the old city.

The population of Naples for some years past has been steadily increasing. In 1830 it was 358,550; in 1845 it was 400,813. In 1850 there had been 3051 marriages; 14,991 births, viz. 7606 males and 7385 females, among whom 1977 were foundlings and 124 illegitimate children; and 15,015 deaths, viz., 8133 males and 6882 females, a number above the average mortality which, calculated for ten years, shows an excess of births of nearly 1100 per annum. On the 1st January 1851 the population was 416,475; viz., 203,483 males and 212,992 females; and at the beginning of 1861 417,436.

The climate of Naples, it must be acknowledged, has of late years proved far from healthy to foreign visitors; and it is an indisputable fact that many British and American visitors have contracted fevers which have ended fatally in Rome and Florence on their return journey. This can be traced to the parts of Naples they have inhabited, the neighbourhood of Chiaja and the Largo della Vittoria, where many of the hotels most frequented by strangers are situated, and which have been rendered pestilential by the drains which run near them to empty themselves into the sea close by.

The Palazzo Reale, the last of our four engravings of Naples, was begun in 1600 by the command of Philip III., in the viceroyalty of the Count de Lémos, from the designs of *Domenico Fontana*, and is considered the masterpiece of that architect. The front, 520 feet long, presents the Doric, Ionic, and Composite orders in the pilasters of its three stories; the Doric of the ground story, in Fontana's design, formed an open portico, with three entrances flanked by columns of granite from the Isola del Giglio. Many of the arches have been walled up to give solidity to the building. The first and second floors have on each front 21 windows. The principal court has a double row of porticos. The palace was partly destroyed by fire in 1837, and has been since repaired and enlarged by Ferdinand II., especially towards the Piazza di S. Carlo, where a garden has been planted, and two colossal bronze horses, presented to his Majesty by the late Emperor of Russia, in recollection of his reception in Italy in 1844. These statues are by Russian artists, and cast in St. Petersburg. The grand staircase, which was constructed in 1651 by the viceroy Onate, leading to the state apartments, has been recently restored with great magnificence, and ornamented with works of modern sculptors.



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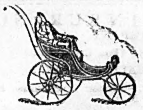

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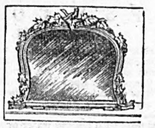

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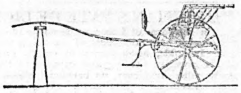

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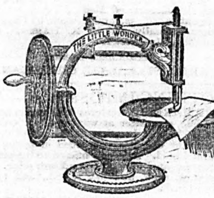

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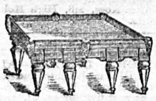

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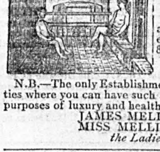

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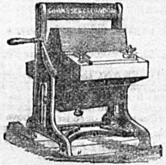

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(PATENTED.)

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The Cuts show Nerve-centres, and where Neuraline should be applied.

A SULPHUR BATH

a la Turkey in your own room for One Penny, equal to what you must pay in London 5s. for. This valuable Preparation is distilled from the famous Sulphur Springs of Tivoli, Italy, celebrated throughout the world for their marvellous cures of all Skin Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c.

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RESTORATIVE
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In 1s. and 2s. 6d. Bottles. [88

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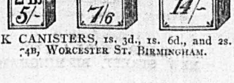

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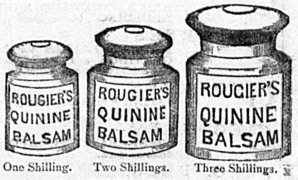

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YEAST
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"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
E'en conquerors feel the power of love."

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MATHER'S ORIENTAL ROSE CREAM, extracted from the choicest rose-leaves, removes scurf, strengthens and imparts a gloss (without the use of pomades) to the hair, and prevents baldness, even restoring the growth in many cases which appear hopeless.—Sold by all chemists in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each.—WILLIAM MATHER, 14, Bath-street, Newgate-street, London, E.C.; 19, Hanging Ditch, and 106, Chester-road, Manchester.

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BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature, on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. [234

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1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, April 8, 1868.
And Bordeaux, France. [252

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I'll go and get another,
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They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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